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FRENCH READY TO WELCOME ALL TO FAIR

Capital of Republic to Be En Fete From May 17 to June 1

7500 EXHIBITORS ARE TO PARTICIPATE

Manufacturers to Be Represented From Many Parts of the World

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The twenty-second Paris Fair will be held this year from May 17 to June 1.

From the international point of view, it will be more important than any of its predecessors. Each year, more exhibitors and buyers from foreign countries are attracted to it. In 1929, 768 participants of 33 different nationalities came to France's greatest exhibition from other countries to show their wares. No record is available of the number of foreign buyers who visited the exposition, but it is significant that a single travel agency in central Europe provided 9200 tickets to travelers who were making the fair their objective. Several ministers of commerce of foreign countries came to Paris expressly to visit the exhibition. The fair committee maintains agencies in 47 countries.

This year's fair will have more than 7500 exhibitors, including, in addition to the French participants, manufacturers from the United States, Great Britain, South Africa, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Italy, Holland and Switzerland.

From small beginnings in 1904, the fair has grown rapidly, as is apparent from the following table:

Year	Number of Exhibitors
1904	479
1917	1,750
1920	3,000
1922	3,800
1925	5,500
1926	6,041
1927	6,530
1929	7,392

Applications Are Refused

In 1925, the fair was installed in the Exhibition Park of the Porte de Versailles. It now covers 40 hectares, and has 100,000 square meters of covered exhibition halls. New covered halls are erected every year. For want of space, the Committee of the Fair has each year to refuse applications from prospective exhibitors, and this will probably continue to be the case until additional areas can be added to the present exhibition grounds.

The fair profits greatly by the incomparable attraction which Paris

(Continued on Page 7, Column 6)

Hoover to Visit National Parks on His Vacation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The great national parks of the West will be visited by President Hoover this summer. For a long time the President has held the view that the Chief Executive instead of spending his entire vacation in one place should move about and thus direct attention to a number of interesting localities.

With this in view and in order to focus public interest in the national recreation and tourist areas of the Rocky Mountain region, the President is working out with the National Park Service an extended tour, which will take him from the north southward for the month of August.

He plans to travel by automobile making numerous stops en route. It is understood that the President has in mind leaving Washington shortly after Congress adjourns, going to California for a stay of several weeks or more before making his tour of the national parks.

WHALEN TESTIFIES ON RED AGITATION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

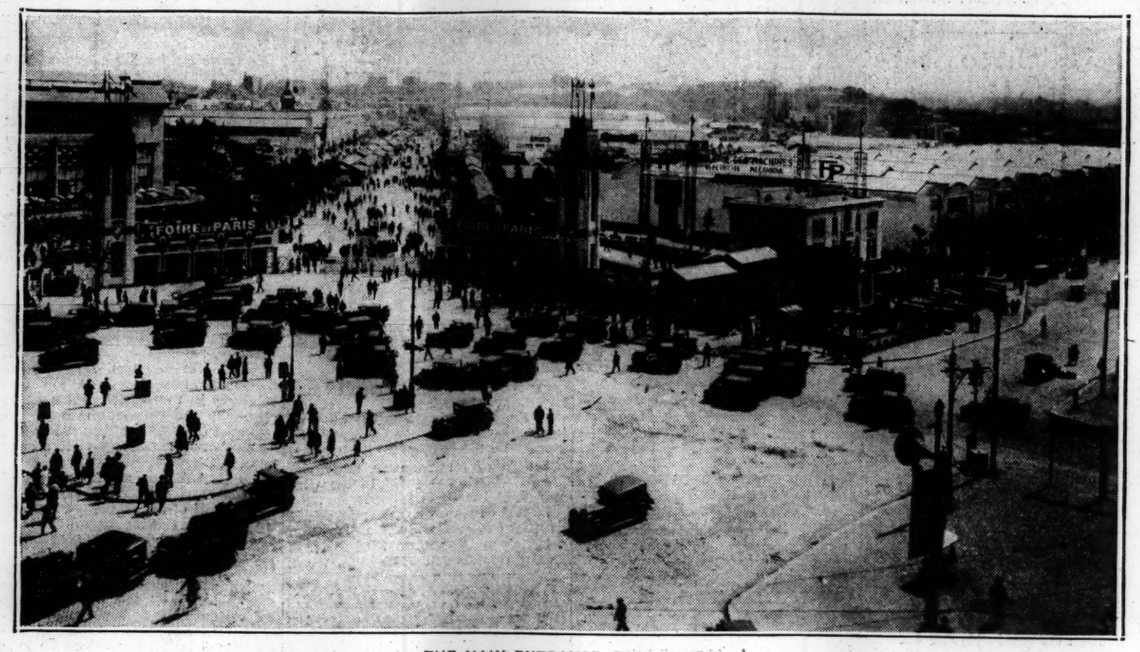
WASHINGTON—Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Police of New York City, appeared before the House Immigration Committee on May 9, and at a secret session discussed alleged Communistic propaganda in the United States. Following his testimony he released to the press a manuscript described by him as an "outline" of the information he gave the committee. The press release consisted of a semi-police-form record of police operations against alleged Red agitators.

Mr. Whalen's appearance before the committee was in connection with a movement under way in the House for tightening the immigration laws as regards foreign radicals and so-called "undesirables." The immigration committee has already sent to the House a resolution calling for a special committee of five to investigate radical and Communist activities in the United States.

Accompanying the New York Police Commissioner was a member of his "bomb squad," and representatives of patriotic and nationalistic organizations. During the course of his testimony Mr. Whalen was asked by a western member of the committee where originals of the photostatic copies of the alleged Russian documents that he had given the committee were.

Mr. Whalen replied that he could not supply this information. Questioned as to the reason, Mr. Whalen excused himself on the ground that to do so might lay certain individuals open to "persecution."

Spring Time Is Fair Time in Pleasant Capital on Banks of Seine



THE MAIN ENTRANCE, PARIS FAIR — Photo Chevojon.

The World-Famed Exposition Known as the "Foire de Paris" Is the Direct Lineal Descendant of the Historic Picturesque Fairs Which, From Time Immemorial, Have Delighted and Interested Both Parisian and International Visitors. Medieval Fairs Were Quite Often Under the Patronage of the Crown and Church Which Did Not Prevent Royalty, Nobles and Ecclesiastics From Sometimes Extorting Largesse From Nomadic Exhibitors and Entertainers. From Humble Beginnings When It Displayed Chiefly Toys and Trinkets of Little Value the Paris Fair Has Grown Into an Imposing International Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures, Attracting Sight-Seers From All Over the World.

LAST OF YACHT CUP DEFENDERS TAKE TO WATER

Yankee and Weetamoe Are Launched—To Prepare for Race Trials

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEPONSET, Mass.—The last of the four contenders for the right to defend the America's Cup, the bronze sloop Yankee, financed, designed, built and to be sailed by Bostonians, was launched from the George Lawley & Son Corporation yard, here, May 10.

Miss Isabel Lawrence, daughter of John S. Lawrence, head of the yacht syndicate, carried out the customary ceremony. Beside her stood the Rev. William Lawrence, of Massachusetts, her great-uncle; James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, and Dr. Philip Heineken, president of the North German Lloyd Line.

About 30 seconds were required after the workmen had sawed away the planks that released her before the yacht was finally afloat. As soon as her cradle had drifted out from under her, the Yankee was hauled around to an adjoining dock at which she will be rigged. Her mast is not quite ready and it will be several days before it is set.

The yacht was nearly two feet above her flotation mark, but she still has 10 tons of ballast as well as her mast to take aboard, so she will undoubtedly come well down in the water when under sail. She is expected to be at Marblehead in about 10 days.

The principal dimensions of the Yankee are as follows: Length over all, 126 feet; length on waterline, 83 feet; beam, 22 feet 5 inches; draft, 15 feet 9 inches; displacement, 145 tons; sail area, 7550 square feet.

'Stranded' Boat Leaves Shipyard Ways After Balking at Ceremony

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISTOL, R. I. — The bronze America's Cup defender Weetamoe, which balked on the ways May 8, was launched May 10.

The yacht, built at the Herreshoff shipyard in the same shed as the Enterprise, for a syndicate of New York yachtsmen, slipped into the harbor

(Continued on Page 22, Column 2)

Indian Unrest Takes on Old Form of Hindu-Muhammadan Rift

Precautions Taken to Prevent Disturbance at Annual Moslem 'Goat Festival'—Army Planes Encircle Frontier Districts as Warning to Tribesmen

BY CABLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The fact that all the Indian policemen who suffered at the hands of the Hindu mob during the week's rioting at Sholapur, Bombay Presidency, are reported to have been Muhammadans is taken here to mean that the Indian disturbances have begun to follow the precedent of similar occurrences in the past, where interdenominational friction, always seething below the surface, has tended to become uppermost whenever the strong hands of the Government has been relaxed.

Muhammadans throughout India on May 10 were celebrating their annual "Bakri Id" (goat festival), an occasion which is always one of some concern to British district offices. Stringent precautions have ordinarily to be taken to prevent Moslem ritual, which in many cases includes processions taking along goats and cows for sacrifice, from coming into contact with any Hindu gathering. This is always difficult, as both sides regard their own viewpoint with a fervor difficult for non-Orientals to understand.

The cows, which the Moslems sacrifice, are sacred in Hindu eyes, and this accounts in part for the action just reported from Peshawar, where British airplanes have been making a demonstration on the frontier as a reminder to militant Moslem tribesmen that the forces of law and order are still in possession and able to put down disorder.

40 Planes Give Warning to Natives at Peshawar

BOMBAY, India (AP)—While 40 airplanes were dispatched on a warning flight over the Peshawar district, where restive natives were suspected of preparing for a raid, the home Government took occasion to announce that Great Britain has 226,000 troops ready to answer a call to arms in India.

As a first step toward tightening up on the activities of the National Congress, the district committee at Kohat was declared unlawful.

At the same time arrests at several points indicated a gesture toward rounding up some of the more important congress leaders.

The fact that in none of the rioting had machine guns been brought into play was alluded to by local authorities. The police who have engaged Indian mobs thus far have had instructions, it was said, to use their staves and then guns loaded with buckshot. It was intimated that if these measures should prove ineffective, more severe methods would be employed.

Inquiry Prohibited

ALLAHABAD, India (AP)—The Chief Commissioner at Peshawar has notified Pandit Motilal Nehru, new president of the All-India National Congress, that he regrets it is impossible to allow a congress committee of inquiry into the Peshawar riots to enter the northwest frontier province. The Commissioner added that steps would be taken to insure the committee not entering or being allowed to remain if it succeeded in gaining admission.

Japanese Women See Way Clearing for Full Suffrage

TOKYO (AP)—The House of Representatives May 10 passed a bill permitting women of 25 years or older to vote in elections for municipal and prefectural assemblies.

Although the measure likely will be defeated in the House of Peers, advocates of woman suffrage hail it as a victory presaging full enfranchisement for women in a few years.

The bill made no provision for women voting for members of the National Parliament.

The Cabinet withheld support of the measure but representatives adhering to both the Minseito (majority) and Seiyukai (chief opposition) parties joined the large majority standing for an uncounted vote.

When the bill was in the committee stage the Home Minister, Kenzo Adachi, said that although the Cabinet approved the theory of woman suffrage, if preferred slower progress in the matter.

Hull House Welcomes Old Residents to Help Keep Fortieth Anniversary

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Hull House, "Mother of Social Settlements," was full of flowers and famous people the week of May 5, while small, dark-haired children of the immigrant neighborhood run in and out delighted with the festivities. For on May 9, 10 and 11 the house was celebrating its fortieth anniversary with what its founder, Miss Jane Addams, says she hopes was a "modest observance."

Because this famous house has never kept records or bothered about publicity few people knew what a distinguished roll its residents of the last twoscore years constitute until they began to come home. But now that they are returning or sending congratulatory messages, it is found that it includes such names as W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada; Julia E. Lathrop, first chief of the United States Children's Bureau; William C. Henry, editor of Collier's Weekly; Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company; Edith Abbott, dean of the University of Chicago; Miss Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers' League, and many others.

To be a resident means to have lived as a member of the Hull House community for at least six months. Present residents include many a person known in Chicago business or professional life who gives his leisure time to the immigrant community, of which Hull House is the center.

Observances opened May 9 with a meeting of eminent social service people in Bowen Hall. Paul Kellogg, editor of the Survey, came from New York. Dr. Graham Taylor and Miss Mary McDowell, whose settlements in other parts of Chicago have histories almost as long as Hull House, told in intimate talks how their work had been inspired by the settlement on Halstead Street.

The purpose of settlements in the present age was discussed by Mr. Kellogg and Dr. Taylor. Were they still needed? Mr. Kellogg's answer was in the form of a survey of their achievements in the four decades since the Chicago house was established. They had always been pioneers in offering solutions to social problems, he said. Pioneering would be no less needed in the years to come.

Albert Kennedy, secretary of the American Federation of Settlements, sent a long message, praising Miss Addams for her sympathy with all groups.

Residents and guests grew excited when it was learned that moving picture men had come to take Miss Addams in a "talkie." The photographers caught her surrounded by neighborhood children, telling how she and Ellen Gates Starr got the idea of founding Hull House after a visit to Toynbee Hall, England.

CIVILIANS HIT AS PLANES RAID CHINESE TOWN

Both Sides Believed to Be Maneuvering for Position on 70-Mile Front

PEIPING, China, (AP)—Forty-seven civilians have been killed in Chenchow, and many others injured during an aerial bombardment of the northern troops by Government forces. Several buildings were destroyed.

Hostilities are continuing along a 70-mile front near the Lunghai railway.

The northern forces are using a large number of whippet tanks improvised from armored cars and lorries, with anti-aircraft guns mounted in them.

Advices reaching here said that there seemed no definite plan of attack by either side, both forces apparently still being engaged in maneuvering for an advantageous position.

SHANGHAI (AP)—Details of alleged massacres by bandits in Honan Province, asserting that brigands had devastated a broad area south of Kaifeng and another west of Chenchow, containing 500 villages, are published by the vernacular press.

The reports followed closely unconfirmed advices received here May 9 from Chinese sources saying 15,000 persons had been killed by 4000 bandits at Yungyang, also in Honan, and that 500 residents were carried off and the town sacked and burned.

American Seaplane Altitude Mark Set

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A new American altitude record for seaplanes was made on May 9 by Capt. Boris Sergievsky, chief pilot for the Sikorsky Aviation Corporation, who soared to more than 26,000 feet over North Beach, Long Island, in a Sikorsky seaplane carrying 1102 pounds of dead load. A sealed barograph of the National Aeronautic Association carried in the seaplane has been sent to Washington for calibration. When that is completed the record will be officially established. The previous record was that of Lieut. George R. Henderson, a navy pilot, who soared to 22,178 feet in a Vought Corsair at Anacostia on April 14, 1927.

Captain Sergievsky has established eight records with the Sikorsky seaplane during the last two months, three of which were world marks and five American. He announced that after making a few minor adjustments on his seaplane, he will try again to beat the world record of 27,749 feet, made by Fritz Harder of Dessau, Ger., in a Junkers seaplane in 1928.

Before taking off on his altitude record flight, Captain Sergievsky had the wheels removed from his amphibian, so that it would conform with seaplane specifications, since there is no category of records for amphibian aircraft.

REPARATIONS OFFICES 'PASS' OUT OF BUSINESS

Briand and Henderson Discuss the Questionnaire of French Foreign Minister

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The formal deposit at the French Foreign Office of the ratifications of the Hague conventions by the Ambassadors of Great Britain, Belgium and Italy is another important step toward the establishment of a peaceful international régime in Europe. The simple ceremony held in Aristide Briand's office at the Quai d'Orsay marked the culmination of 18 months of negotiations concerning the Young plan and prepares the way for the normal functioning of the Bank for International Settlements.

Now that the bankers and treasury representatives of the interested powers have completed their preliminary conversations at Paris, there appears to be only minor adjustments to be made concerning the first issue of German reparation bonds when the bank formally begins operations at Basel next week.

Final ratification of the Hague accord by interested powers with the resulting inauguration of the International Bank marks the passing of the office of the Agent-General of Reparations under the Dawes plan administered by S. Parker Gilbert at Berlin and of the Reparations Commission in Paris. It is announced that Mr. Gilbert will formally relinquish his task and submit a final report on his organization to the International Bank on May 15.

Conversations between Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Minister, who stopped in Paris on his way to Geneva and Aristide Briand dealt with the questionnaire concerning the project for the European federation which M. Briand expects to send out early next week to 26 European states. The text of this questionnaire has been approved by the French council of ministers and will probably be submitted by M. Briand in person to the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva next week.

The Franco-Italian naval situation also received the attention of M. Briand and Mr. Henderson during their conversation. In accordance with the decision reached at the London Naval Conference, the French and British Foreign Ministers were in agreement that the earliest opportunity should be seized to institute conversations with Italy looking toward the elimination of Franco-Italian differences.

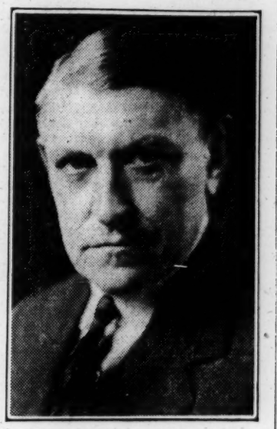
As the agenda awaiting the League of Nations Council meeting at Geneva does not appear to be unduly heavy there will doubtless be opportunity for profitable, informal conversations "in the margin" of the conference, as the French are accustomed to say.

M. Briand and Mr. Henderson both consider that it is useless to convoke another session of the League Preparatory Disarmament Commission before the next Assembly meeting in September and indorse the decision of Dr. J. Loudon, chairman of the commission, to summon it on Nov. 3.

French Eager to Subscribe

PARIS (AP)—Stock in the newly created Bank for International Settlements is so popular here that the French allotment of 16,000 shares was unofficially stated to have been oversubscribed 30 times before the subscriptions opened. These shares, of $100 par must be one-fourth paid in but the Bank of France required that all subscriptions must be accompanied by the full amount of cash.

Appointed by Hoover as Associate Justice



OWEN J. ROBERTS

Junior Patrols See Real Drama in Safety Work

Rally of Boys and Girls in Boston Rivals Interest of Athletic Events

That the idea of "safety first" can be made as dramatic and attractive to the youthful thought as baseball or the talkies was apparent May 10 when the sixth annual rally of the Junior Safety Patrols brought more than 1000 boys and girls to the Harry E. Burroughs Foundation in Boston with as much zest as they usually show on the athletic field.

Young faces aglow with anticipation the members of the different patrols arrived in motorbuses from the different sections of greater Boston, some in uniforms, some wearing paper hats, others Sam Brown belts and looking very traffic-coppy, some in overalls with the glint of nickeled-mouthed organs shining from upper pockets. They piled into the hall like an invading army, crammed it to the window ledges and overflowed into the halls.

And then the program, under the direction of Miss Doris Greenwood, started, and here was revealed the fact that in the thought of safety there is art, music, drama, romance, and a strong appeal.

A safety band, not yet past the sapling state of growth, played stirring marches; a Boy Scout troop led in the salute "To the Flag"; the Emerson School Patrol staged a safety play in a safety courtroom; a harmoica band of Harry E. Burroughs boys blew zephyrous tunes; there was an Emily Fifield School Safety Play by the Junior Safety Council; a recitation by a pupil from the Martin Milmore School; a tercentenary hymn by the Shurtleff School Junior Red Cross; the pupils of Wells School presented a historic sketch; those from Fenway Center, Teachers College, gave an Indian dance; and others from the Benedict Fenwick School staged a fashion show—safely.

Besides this Carl L. Schrader, State Supervisor of Physical Education, who presided, called on Mayor Patch of Beverly, an active safety patrolite, to make some remarks; Harry E. Burroughs welcomed the boys and girls; and Bob Emery and Clarence H. De Mar spoke.

Women Fliers Enter Another Field

MARGARET PERRY OPENS OWN AIRPORT — P. & A.

Left to Right: Patty Willis, Bobby Trout, Gladys O'Donnell, Margaret Perry, Vera Dawn Walker, Jean Starr and Eileen Miller.

What is believed to be the world's first airport owned and operated by a woman was opened in Culver City, Calif., with the dedication of the Culver City Airport in a program of stunt flying. The airport, formerly operated by William Gibbs McAdoo Jr., was recently purchased and equipped by Miss Margaret Perry, one of the aviators who participated in the women's air derby last summer. In addition to serving as a center for women's flying activities, the airport will be for her air school for women.

SENATE VOTE FOR ROBERTS IS INDICATED

Hoover Court Appointee Won Out on Dry Law Issue in 1924

ATTACKS ON SPEECH KNOWN TO PRESIDENT

Nominee's Record in Oil Cases Is Expected to Overcome Unorganized Opposition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The nomination of Owen J. Roberts as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court on May 9 met with a heartiness of approval in Senate circles that was not accorded President Hoover's other two appointments to this bench, but at the same time there was manifested a distinct note of opposition.

The challenge of Mr. Roberts arose from an entirely new quarter than that which led the protest against Chief Justice Hughes and Judge John J. Parker, the latter of whom was rejected. In both these instances the contest was initiated by the insurgents, led by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and William E. Borah, (R.), Senator from Idaho, and was waged by them on economic issues.

The initial dissent against Mr. Roberts' selection came from Democratic dry Senators. The insurgents, while withholding public comment, privately left no doubt of their satisfaction and approval of Mr. Roberts' appointment. It is known that Mr. Norris has long been laudatory of Mr. Roberts' skill, industry and great ability in prosecuting the eight cases growing out of the oil lease scandals.

But the drys immediately attacked Mr. Roberts on the ground of antipathy to the Eighteenth Amendment, and cited a report in a New York paper of a speech he made in February, 1923, as confirming their contention. In a telephonic communication with David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, about the matter, Mr. Roberts denied the accuracy of the press account.

President Aware of Speech

The President was fully informed of the speech when he sent Mr. Roberts' name to the Senate. It is known that he had Mr. Roberts under consideration for a Supreme Court appointment for a long time, and that the debated speech was fully gone into before his name was decided upon.

That the appointment might encounter opposition on the basis of the reported speech was not unexpected by the President. He is satisfied, however, that Mr. Roberts' great legal talents, his notable public service in the oil suits, and his high reputa nationally would insure his approval by the Senate.

The nomination followed the usual procedure in such matters, being sent to the Senate Judiciary Committee which will act at its next regular weekly meeting. In view of the criticism on prohibition lines against Mr. Roberts it is probable that a subcommittee will be appointed, as was done in the Labor and Negro protests against Judge Parker, to hear complaints and report to the full committee.

Issue Raised in 1924

The report of the speech in issue was laid before the Senate in February, 1924, a year after it had been made, by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, chief of the oil investigators, during the debate in the Chamber over the question of confirming Mr. Roberts' appointment by President Coolidge, to prosecute the Government's oil suits. The Senate had previously rejected two of Mr. Coolidge's nominations for this work.

The speech was made by Mr. Roberts at the twelfth annual convention of the Trust Companies of the United States in New York City. He was reported as defending the great salaries paid to officers of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and to have attacked the practice of having Congress and other Government agencies investigate business operations. In this same address he was reported as having criticized the Eighteenth Amendment.

The news story did not quote him directly on this point, but gave this account of the disputed statement:

"Mr. Roberts said he was not an advocate of prohibition, but he denounced the Eighteenth Amendment as the insertion of a 'police regulation' into the Constitution which was reduced to the status of a city ordinance."

Sheppard Leads Attack

With this report before them dry Senators privately and Morris Sheppard (D.), Senator from Texas, author of the Eighteenth Amendment, publicly, immediately protested his appointment. "This speech is enough for me," Mr. Sheppard declared. "It shows Mr. Roberts denounced the Amendment."

In his brief telephonic conversation with Mr. Reed about the news story, Mr. Roberts denied emphatically that he had attacked the Eighteenth Amendment, explaining that he had discussed the wisdom of placing such laws in the Constitution.

Mr. Roberts was confirmed as special government counsel in the oil cases by a vote of 68 to 8. How much of a case on the dry issue will be developed against him remains to be seen. There was also some talk of an admiralty case in which he represented the employers against an employee in overturning a lower court

(Continued on Page 22, Column 1)

PLAN TO REVISE INCOME LEVIES STIRS PROTESTS

Tax Revision Bill Opposed at Hearing by Bank and Real Estate Groups

Strong organized opposition to the proposed income tax revision providing a 1 per cent tax on incomes derived from rents and 3 per cent on incomes from mortgage interest, was raised at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Taxation May 9.

Opponents argued that the bill under consideration, while designed to relieve taxation on real estate, would automatically raise bank interests on mortgages and depreciate all rented property.

Representatives of the Massachusetts Real Estate Boards, Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League and various taxable real estate interests declared that the proposed changes would drive investment funds out of the state, reduce greatly co-operative bank funds available to home buyers, and with present stock having been bought on the assumption that it would not be taxable, the changes would be a breach of faith with the investors.

B. Loring Young, representing the Associated Industries, declared that the two groups, real estate and industry, which, according to the bill's proponents, would be benefited, were on hand to oppose its passage. It was brought out that the Boston savings and co-operative banks were now carrying more real estate under foreclosures than ever before, and that the proposed changes would only place a heavier burden on the already burdened small home owner.

The Senate passed to be engrossed the bill giving power to the State Forester to supervise patrolling of forests, unifying action in fire prevention. The Senate also reconsidered its action in passing the bill requiring automobiles for hire to be equipped with non-shatterable glass. An amendment exempting sight-seeing buses from the ruling was added and the bill then passed to be engrossed. Bills authorizing Boston to borrow money for its street improvement program were enacted.

Tonight at the Pops

Entrance of the Gladiators ..... Fucik
Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
Ballet from "Rosamunde" ..... Schubert
Fantasia, "Madam Butterfly" .. Puccini
"Bolero" ..... Ravel
Ave Maria ..... Schubert-Wilhelmj
Overture Solennelle, "1812" .Tchaikovsky
Waltz, "By the Beautiful Blue Danube" Strauss
Volga Bargemen's Song Arranged by Jacchia
Victor Herbert Favorites Arranged by Sanford

EVENTS TONIGHT

Closing night, Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus, Boston Garden, 8.

Closing night, nineteenth annual convention, Massachusetts Laundryowners' Association, banquet and ball, Hotel Statler, 6:45.

Boston Square and Compass Club; ladies' night, presentation of "The Venetians," Auditorium, Clubhouse, 8.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; annual meeting, Highland Club, Highland Hall, 8.

Copley-Plaza; Fusiliers dinner, Swiss Room, 6:30; dance, Southern Club, Ballroom and Foyer, 8.

May party, Boston Branch, English Folk Dance Society, Cedar Hill, Waltham, 8.

Theaters

Colonial—Fred Stone in "Ripples."
Copley—"Deah Old England."
Tremont—"Journey's End," a film.
Majestic—John McCormack in "Song of My Heart."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston; illustrated talk on "The Day of the Carp," by Mrs. Kojiro Tomita, Lecture Hall of Museum, 3:30.

Brookline Bird Club; bird walks; Public Garden, 6:30; Melrose Highlands to Doleful Pond, meet at corner of Franklin Street and Rustic Road, 6.

Talk by Clarence De Mar, marathon runner; visit of "Torngo," dog from the Byrd South Polar Expedition, Harry E. Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, 2:30.

Copley-Plaza; breakfast, Back Bay Council, Sheraton Room, 10.

EVENTS MONDAY

Brookline Bird Club; Carleton Path, Riverway, 6:30; Winchester Reservoirs, meet at North Dam, 6.

Copley-Plaza; meeting and luncheon, Oakland Motor Company, Sheraton Room and Foyer, 1.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 5 except Monday when the museum is closed. Sunday 1 to 5. Special exhibitions: Eighteenth century porcelain, made at Chelsea; prints and books illustrated by Auguste Lepere, lent by William A. Sargent; etchings by Bartolozzi; drawings and water colors by Sandby; etchings and engravings by Hogarth; portrait engravings of early New England; Saturday drawing classes.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25 cents. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Water colors. Peasant painting of Japan. Loan exhibition of eighteenth century painting in honor of Prof. Chauncy B. Tinker of Yale. Through May 19. Loan exhibition of drawings.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 weekdays; 1:30 to 5 Sunday. Holidays all day. Admission free. Coins of many nations, including Spanish "pieces of eight." Tercentenary pictures, maps and colonial articles. Drawings of cats by Foujica; Japanese Friendship dolls and festival sets; collection in miniature showing Japanese life.

Schervee Gallery, 665 Boylston Street—An exhibition of Etchings by Griggs, Brockhurst, Austin, Benson, Briscoe-Heintzelman.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—One hundred American prints, selected by the American Art Dealers' Association. Through May 24.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings, mural studies, gouache and lithographs by Jose Clemente Orozco. Through May 10.

Harvard Society for Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue, Harvard Square, Cambridge—Contemporary German paintings and sculpture. Through May 10.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Sixteenth general spring exhibit of paintings, sculpture, miniatures and etchings by members. Through May 31.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors of game birds by J. D. Knap. Through May 13.

Albert T. Echburg Gallery, 480 Boylston Street—Paintings from a Boston collector by Cady Bierstadt, Enneking, Mulhaupt, Marshall Johnson and others.

Gardenside Bookshop, Ritz Carlton Hotel, 15 Arlington Street—Portrait drawings by Dwight Shepler. Through May 17.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Wood engravings by Timothy Cole, paintings of athletic subjects in color, early American maps.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Drawings and paintings of sailors and marines by Charles E. Heil; etchings of airplanes and the sea by Charles H. Woodbury. Through May 24.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings and drawings by Teng-Kwei. Through May 16.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 394 Boylston Street—Paintings and pastels by Ernest Stock. Through May 10.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Water colors and oil paintings by Bertram Hartman. Through May 29.

Dorchester Art Guild, 31 Bradshaw Street—Portraits by Melvin Dreyfuss and landscapes by Henry Weiss. Through May 10.

Goodhue Studios, 301 Congress Street—Stained glass window for St. James Church, Pittsburgh. May 6 through noon of May 10.

School of Fine Arts and Crafts, Beacon Street—Oils and water colors by Joseph Butera. Through May 11.

The New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—Third Members' Exhibition.

Dartmouth Bookstall, 265 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of birds, hand carved and painted, by Robert W. Means.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Americana, hunting and shooting. Currier and Ives and Catlin buffalo prints.

Hatfield's Color Shop, 112 St. James Avenue—Pictures by Dr. W. W. Harvey.

Reynolds, Francis and Rhonstock, 1 Washington Street—Stained glass windows for the American Memorial Chapel at Belleau Woods. Through May 24.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; light north to northeast winds; slight change in humidity; forest fire hazard continued.

Southern New England; Fair tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature; moderate north and northeast winds.

Northern New England; Fair tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature; moderate north and northeast winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	54	Los Angeles	50
Atlantic City	60	Montreal	52
Boston	58	Nantucket	60
Buffalo	66	New Orleans	72
Calgary	38	New York	62
Charleston	74	Philadelphia	66
Chicago	64	Pittsburgh	68
Denver	38	Portland, Me.	54
Des Moines	66	Portland, Ore.	46
Eastport	48	San Francisco	48
Galveston	74	St. Louis	66
Hatteras	74	St. Paul	64
Helena	36	Seattle	44
Jacksonville	72	Tampa	72
Kansas City	66	Washington	72

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 10:34 p. m., Sunday 11:05 a. m.
Height of tides 10.8 feet, 10 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:23 p. m.

HULTMAN TAKES FIRST STEPS FOR BOSTON CLEAN-UP

Initial General Order Calls for Full List of Speakeasies in City

Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner, inaugurated his third full day in office by preparing his first general order to be issued to police captains throughout the city. It was intimated that the order would result in drastic changes in police regulations and methods of enforcement.

The order will be the outcome of conferences the commissioner has had with Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of police, Mayor James M. Curley and Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner, all of whom expressed the desire to co-operate with him to the fullest extent.

The general order follows closely in the wake of another issued, May 9, which deals solely with prohibition enforcement and which is expected to result in a wholesale cleanup of speakeasies as well as extensive retirements and transfers of police captains.

Perhaps the most comprehensive figures ever compiled on the city's dives will be contained in reports each captain has been ordered to file with the commissioner not later than Monday, May 12. The facts they are required to produce involve a complete list of speakeasies, whether or not a bar is maintained; a list of all houses of ill-fame; part of the building each is located in; names of proprietors; how long the places have been operating; how many times convicted of selling liquor illegally; disposition of the cases by the courts; number of times raided and amount of liquor seized.

Commissioner Hultman has decided to make full use of Superintendent Crowley, taking him into his confidence as a first assistant, with all reports to come through him.

ENGLISH STUDENTS WIN YALE SONG PRIZE

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Two English students at Yale, Harold Cooper of Nuneaton, England, and Lester A. Lockfold of Aldershot, England, won the Francis Joseph Vernon prize for their song, "Song of the Yale Cosmopolitan Club," it was announced May 9.

The prize is awarded annually for the best song or poem illustrating Yale life and associations. Mr. Cooper, who wrote the words, is a Davison Scholar, having been graduated from Cambridge last year. Mr. Lockfold was graduated from Cambridge in 1928 and is a Commonwealth Fellow.

GENESEE PARK BOARD MEMBERS ANNOUNCED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Dr. James D. McGill, assistant professor of government at the University of Rochester; Leroy E. Snyder, assistant to Frank E. Gannett, head of the Gannett newspapers, and Peter J. Doyle of Fairport, associated with the American Can Company, have been named members of the Genesee State Park Commission, established by a recent act of the Legislature to administer development of the lore and physical aspects of the historic Genesee Valley region.

Four members of the old Letchworth Park Committee, original western New York park development organization, will sit on the new board. They are James E. Nash of Silver Springs, Wolcott J. Humphrey of Warsaw, Edward H. Letchworth of Buffalo, and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth of Avon.

'Zep' Flight to Cost $6500 Per Passenger

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN (AP) — Passengers booked for the entire Seville-South-and-North America flight of the Graf Zeppelin, scheduled to begin May 18, have had to part with $6500 before receiving the coveted ticket.

Not all passengers, however, have elected to make the entire journey. The cruise has, therefore, been divided into sections, in accordance with the stops contemplated at Seville, Rio, Pernambuco, Havana, Lakehurst and Friedrichshafen.

For these journeys, the prices charged range from $250 from Friedrichshafen to Seville to $6500 for the full flight.

Should weather permit, a 24-hours cruise over the West Indies and Florida is planned, for which an extra charge of $500 will be made.

The price per passage includes insurance, berth, towels and bed linen, and food. For the stay at the various airports, the passenger himself must pay for his board and keep, as well as for sight-seeing expenses.

RUMANIA'S QUEEN SPRINGS SURPRISE

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST — It is reported that the authorities are unable to interpret the meaning of the departure of Queen Marie for her Black Sea castle on the eve of Rumania's greatest national holiday celebration of the 53d year of its independence. After drilling King Michael May 8 in the art of reviewing the troops from horseback Queen Marie took the midnight train for the seashore until the middle of June. It is no secret that Queen Marie has opposed the present Government on other occasions. Some interpret her attitude as a withdrawal of activities, other reproach the Juliu Maniu Government.

AID FOR NASHUA SOUGHT

In a letter sent today to New England business men, Redfield Proctor, president of the New England Council, declared that "the people of New England as a whole must help" in the rehabilitation efforts of fire-damaged Nashua, N. H., and urges prompt contributions from all over New England to the emergency relief funds of the New Hampshire city.

CHURCH ANNIVERSARY

The First Baptist Church of Watertown, of which the Rev. Charles Lyon Seasholes is pastor, is planning to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of its founding on Oct. 19-26. July 18 is the actual anniversary date, but a later time has been chosen to permit a greater number to attend.

PROTESTS PATTERSON PENSION

A protest against the pensioning of Capt. George W. Patterson, one of the officers charged in the Garrett pensioning investigation with "gross negligence and incompetency in office," has been made to Gov. Frank G. Allen by the Liberal Civic League.

5000 Implements of Early Stone Age Found by Americans in Palestine

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP) — Dr. George Grant MacCurdy of Yale University, director of the American School of Prehistoric Research, has been informed of a rich find of relics of the Stone Age in Palestine, a single cave in the group south of Haifa yielding no less than 5000 tools during the first 10 days of April.

These tools date from the Aurignacian epoch of the old Stone Age. Word came to Dr. MacCurdy from Theodore D. McCown, who represents the school in the latter's joint excavations with the British School of Archæology at Jerusalem. Miss D. A. F. Garrod of the British school is in charge.

The season's excavations will terminate in time for Dr. Hackett and Mr. McCown to take part in work of the summer term of the American school of Prehistoric Research, which will open in Paris July 1, under Dr. MacCurdy's direction.

Those enrolled are: L. Cabot Briggs, Harvard University; Miss Jeanne Ernst, Mount Holyoke College; John Gillin, University of Wisconsin; Raymond M. Gilmore, University of California; Robert F. Greenlee, Northwestern University; Robert H. Merrill, University of Michigan; John Z. Miller, Lehigh University; Panchanan Mitra, University of Calcutta and Yale; Cornelius B. Osgood, University of Chicago; Froelich G. Rainey, University of Illinois, and Miss Lucile Serrem, Columbia University.

Assisting Dr. MacCurdy in the field will be three former students: J. T. Russell Jr., United States National Museum; V. J. Fewkes, University of Pennsylvania, and Robert Ehrich, Harvard University.

DRY TO TOUR RHODE ISLAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Dr. Clarence True Wilson, veteran dry worker known for his debates with Clarence Darrow, is to start on a speaking tour of Rhode Island, May 12, against repeal of the prohibition laws. Nine regular engagements are scheduled. Dr. Wilson has also challenged W. W. Bailey of New York, who is in charge of a wet campaign in Rhode Island, to a debate on prohibition.

CHORUS OF 1000 TO SING PRAISE OF DRY VICTORY

Interest Grows Rapidly in Prohibition Loyalty Mass Meeting, May 25

Preparations of the Prohibition Loyalty League for the "greatest mass meeting ever held in New England over a moral issue" in the Boston Garden May 25 are going forward with cumulative strength, according to the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad, pastor of the Park Street Church and chairman of the league.

With Raymond M. Robbins, Sir Wilfred Grenfell, Clarence H. De Mar, Mrs. Henry W. Peabody and Bishop William Anderson heading the list of speakers; a chorus of 1000 voices to lead in the singing of prohibition rally songs; and special trains on the Boston & Maine Railroad to accommodate the crowd, the rally promises to exceed even the expectations of its sponsors.

The Park Street Church will be open May 18 at 3:30 for the rehearsal of the prohibition chorus, and all singers who desire to participate are invited to be present.

On Monday, May 19, there will be a miniature prohibition rally at the church when the Youth Crusaders, in charge of Leon Bouton of Boston University, will hold a meeting apropos the Garden event.

LaborMoreEffective on Specialized Farm

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STORRS, Conn.—The need for a decided reorganization of the business of many of Connecticut's dairy farms is indicated by the large number of farms found in groups with low labor efficiency, according to a study by Allen W. Manchester, professor of farm management at the Connecticut Agricultural College.

A close relationship between the farm set-up or organization and the productivity of labor on dairy farms is clearly shown by the survey of Connecticut dairy farms now in progress. A tabulation of the data secured in 315 farms in Hartford and Windham Counties indicates that, on the average, a man accomplishes twice as much in a year on a specialized dairy farm carrying 30 cows or more than he would on a farm with eight cows or less, Professor Manchester says.

Labor efficiency on farms with 12 cows or less is decidedly improved by combining some other farming enterprise with dairying. Farms with 13 to 16 cows usually suffer a loss in efficiency when another enterprise is added unless that enterprise is sufficiently large to contribute approximately 50 per cent of the total receipts, he says.

CURLEY APPROVES DORCHESTER PLANS

Mayor James M. Curley has approved plans of the Dorchester Tercentenary celebration committee for the events scheduled for May 30 to June 7. An appropriation of $10,000 has been approved for this purpose.

Plans call for the following events: May 30, commemoration of the arrival of the Mary and John off Hull; June 1, special church services; June 2, banquet to entertain the Mayor, the deputy mayor, the treasurer and two councilors from Dorchester, England, who are to be guests of honor; June 4, field day on Franklin Field; June 6, mass meeting to commemorate landing of first settlers on that date; June 7, parade in afternoon, band concert and fireworks in evening.

METHODISTS OPPOSE BABY VOLSTEAD REPEAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Representatives of Primitive Methodist Churches in this district went on record May 8 at a meeting here, as opposed to the proposed repeal of the Baby Volstead Act. Opposition to a repeal of the act was voiced by ministerial and lay delegates from churches of this city, New Bedford, Tiverton and Block Island.

Eastern Conference sessions of the Primitive Church will be held at Block Island, beginning May 14.

LAUNDRY ASSOCIATION ELECTS OFFICERS

The following officers were elected at the business meeting of the Massachusetts Laundry Owners' Association: Vice-president, Arthur C. Hydron of Cambridge; secretary, G. Russell Hovey of Worcester; treasurer, John H. Campbell of Cambridge. There was no election of a president as Edward L. Traver of Somerville was elected last year to serve a two-year term.

Members who will act with these officers on the executive committee are: Arthur W. Brannon of Brookline, Russell P. Dale of Springfield, William F. Kruschwitz of Lawrence, Frank A. Legro of Lynn and Joseph Schafer of Boston.

Van Dyck Portrait for Boston Museum

The acquisition of a Van Dyck painting, a full length portrait of Isabella, Lady de la Warr, is announced by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. This increases its collection of paintings by the brush of the Dutch master to four.

The portrait, a canvas 4½ feet square, now hangs in the Hamilton Palace Room which, though dating from a period about 50 years subsequent to the painting, is nevertheless considered an exceptionally harmonious setting for its elegant and dignified character.

It was purchased by the trustees of the museum after being placed on the market by the Earl de la Warr. Since the date of its painting until the present it has remained in the possession of the de la Warr family.

It probably dates from about 1624 as the subject, Lady Isabella, was married in March of that year to Henry West, fourth Earl de la Warr.

TERCENTENARY PLANS ARRANGED AT AMHERST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMHERST, Mass.—Arthur S. Pease, president of Amherst College, has been appointed chairman of the local tercentenary committee and July 20, 21 and 22 have been set aside for the local celebrations. The dates chosen are close to those set for the Old Deerfield, Greenfield and Northfield celebrations.

Special efforts are to be made to honor the memory of the writers who made Amherst important in the literary history of the Nation. Among these are Eugene Field, Emily Dickinson, Helen Hunt Jackson, Noah Webster and Alice Ward Bailey.

DEMANDS INCREASE FOR TRAVELERS' AID

The increasing travel of the summer season, together with the impetus which the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary has given to travel to New England, has increased the demands made upon the Travelers' Aid Society of Boston.

According to Marjory Warren, executive secretary for the Trravelers' Aid, a total of 27,358 persons were assisted by the society last year—a figure which it is expected that the present season will increase.

PASTOR GOES TO MINNESOTA

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—The Rev. Richard C. Raines, pastor of the Mathewson Street Church, has accepted a call to the Hennepin Avenue M. E. Church, Minneapolis, Minn., said to be the largest church of that denomination in the middle West.

Census Is Declared 'Slipshod' by Lack of Civil Service Rule

Growing Dissatisfaction With Survey Believed Due to Failure to Select Enumerators for Proven Fitness After Careful Test

Enumerators for the census of 1930 were chosen without reference to civil service lists, a fact which accounts for growing dissatisfaction with results being obtained in the "slipshod" survey, it was asserted in a resolution adopted by the forty-ninth annual meeting in Boston of the National Civil Service Reform League.

"It is timely," the resolution read in part, "to correct the impression that the census of 1930 has been compiled by employees selected after competitive tests under the merit-system and so chosen for their proven fitness. An overwhelming proportion of these positions have been filled under the spoils system at the recommendation of political sponsors, not at the recommendation of a disinterested civil service commission whose sole motive is to obtain efficiency in the service. Not a single appointee in connection with the taking of the census of population has been chosen from any civil service register."

Dr. H. A. Edson, chief examiner of the civil service department at Washington, told of the attempted removal from civil service requirements of the new offices of deputy prohibition commissioner, and of attorneys in the prohibition department, during the contemplated change of prohibition administration from the Treasury to the Department of Justice. It is essential to adequate prohibition enforcement that these offices be kept under civil service, Dr. Edson said.

The annual report of the Civil Service Reform League also discussed prohibition enforcement. "It is patent that a proper enforcement of the prohibition law," it said, "if possible at all, makes imperative the requirement that incumbents of positions be well qualified and have records that are beyond reproach."

E. H. Goodwin, Civil Service Commissioner of Massachusetts, analyzed recent attempts to undermine the civil service law in that state. Unemployment is being urged as a reason for waiving civil service requirements in bills offered to the Legislature, he said. "These bills enable or require the Civil Service Commissioner to declare a state of emergency and withdrawal of tests for fitness, whenever the Mayor of a municipality applies to him for relief of unemployment. Such a system fails to go to the root of the unemployment problem, and discriminates against worthy workers on civil service lists who may need employment more than those who have not taken tests of fitness."

George McAneney, re-elected president of the Civil Service Reform League, sketched in his annual address the rise of civil service reform, always pushed on by a small minority of far-sighted citizens. Present trends in Congress to put clauses in new laws exempting appointees under them from civil service requirements, offer a new challenge to reformers in this field, he added.

Mr. McAneney, whose home is in New York, was re-elected president. New vice-presidents elected were Charls G. Dawes, Ambassador to Great Britain; Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, and George W. Wickersham, chairman of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement. Joseph Lee was elected a new member of the national council from Massachusetts, and Howard R. Guild of Boston became chairman of the council.

VermontAnticipates Heavy Road Traffic

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. ALBANS, Vt.—Present indications point to a highway traffic for this district for the coming summer almost double that of the previous year according to Harry C. Whitehill, collector of the Vermont Customs district.

Mr. Whitehill reports that in April 23,269 cars, carrying 69,184 passengers, were inspected at the various ports and stations in his district, whereas during April of last year there were only 11,166 cars, carrying 31,721 passengers, inspected.

Of the cars entering the district in April approximately 45 per cent were of Canadian registry, the report stated.

12 PLAYERS RENDER PIECES ON 4 PIANOS

Something unusual in the way of ensemble music was presented last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Ritchie, Malden, when on a program by a piano sight-playing group, Pagnoncelli's "Ballata e Bizzaria," was rendered by 12 musicians at four pianos.

The group meets every Thursday in the Ritchie music room for experiments in sight reading, the compositions all being of a classical nature and most of them never having been placed in front of the performers before. There is no effort to develop the fine nuances of the music by previous rehearsals, the object being to familiarize the group with as wide a range of piano music as possible. On last night's program were compositions of Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Wagner and Mayer.

SCHOLARSHIP FUND GIVEN

DURHAM, N. H. (AP)—The University of New Hampshire will receive under the terms of the will of Harvey L. Boutwell '82, $3000, the annual income of which will be used to provide a scholarship for a deserving student, it was announced by the university, May 9. The will directs that preference be given to students from Malden, Mass.

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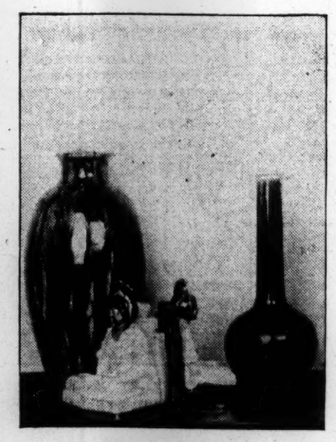

An interesting group of Rookwood from a newly arrived collection now on display, that are ideal Gifts, as there are no duplicates of Rookwood. Each a signed piece by the artist. From $2.50 to $500.

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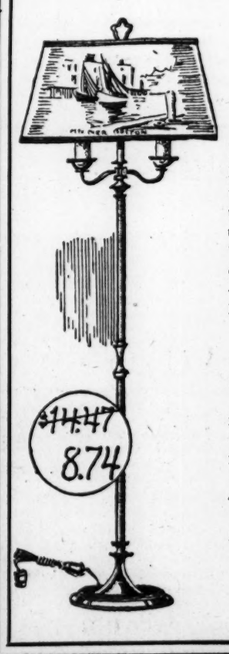

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MOTOR TOURISTS TO FIND SAFETY IN NEW ENGLAND

Automobile Clubs to Wage Crusade Against Reckless Driving and 'Junk Cars'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Elimination of irresponsible motorists and "junk cars" from the highways of New England will be urged in a campaign to be sponsored by the American Automobile Association clubs of the New England region.

Announcement of the plan was made here by A. R. Thackeray, secretary of the New Bedford Automobile Club and president of the New England automobile club conference. The clubs, Mr. Thackeray said, will launch a three-fold program, intended to promote safety, to foster tourist trade and to aid the preservation of places of historic interest.

The safety program will include efforts to have New England cities introduce safety education in the schools, petitions to the legislatures for study of grade crossing elimination, authorization of periodic inspection of safety equipment on motor-cars and more stringent prosecution of hit-and-run drivers.

The tourist promotion program is to include an appeal to motor vehicle authorities for "utmost courtesy" for out-of-territory motorists, Mr. Thackeray said. Cities will be asked to extend the marking of main highways as well as routes to avoid congested areas. A tour of New England states by the clubs' travel counselors is planned to spread first-hand knowledge of touring conditions throughout the region.

Issuance of a historical map of New England as soon as possible is planned by the clubs. They also will launch new programs for beautification of highways by landscaping and planting. Elimination of advertising signs from the vicinity of scenic areas and historic spots also was recommended.

Republican Women Hear Talk on Crime

Capital punishment does not deter crime, nor do augmented sentences decrease it, said Prof. Zechariah Chafee Jr., president of the Massachusetts Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty, speaking May 9 at a dinner meeting held at the Women's Republican Club in Boston.

"The way to put down crime," said Professor Chafee, "is first to prevent it from being created, and to remove the causes. Economic causes are largely responsible for much disorder, and every man who wants work should be given it, since unemployment provides a fertile soil for propagation of trouble."

Other speakers were the Rev. Spence Burton, former chaplain of San Quentin Prison in California, and Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, professor of geology at Harvard University. Professor Chafee was re-elected president for another year, and Mrs. Herbert B. Ehrmann executive secretary.

Yale Trio to Debate in Spanish America

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The Yale Spanish Club debating team will sail from New York June 25 for a series of debates with South American universities. The members of the team, announced May 9 by Prof. Ernest J. Hall, who will accompany the debaters, follow:

Henry T. Clark 3d '30, Omaha, Neb.; George E. Lewis '30, Lorain, O., and J. Lester Reed '32, Plainfield, N. J.

The questions to be debated are:

Resolved: "That a league composed solely of nations of the Western Hemisphere and governed by rules and regulations similar to those of the League of Nations would promote universal peace more than the World League alone," and, "Resolved: "That international free trade (tariff for revenue only) would promote universal peace."

Music

Harvard University Orchestra

Under distinguished patronage, the Harvard University Orchestra, G. Wallace Woodworth conductor, gave a concert in Jordan Hall last night, with Mme. Haiganoush der Margosian, soprano, as assisting artist. Miss Grace Alice Ripley supplied the pianoforte accompaniments for Mme. Margosian. The program as given, consisted of two groups, the first comprising Handel's "Overture to the Ode for St. Cecilia's Day" and the Haydn Symphony No. 2 in D major. Group two opened with the aria "Roberto o tu che adoro," from "Roberto il Diavolo" by Meyerbeer, sung by Mme. Margosian, followed by the Overture to "Iphigenia in Aulis" played by the orchestra. Mme. Margosian then offered a group of three songs, "Non So Piu" from "Figaro" by Mozart, a Cradle Song by Melikian and Bujingo, an Armenian folk song arranged by Servantz. The orchestra closed the program with some Slavonic Dances by Dvořák.

The merits of the Harvard University Orchestra are not unknown to a Boston audience, although, as a general rule, one must travel to Cambridge to learn of its several accomplishments. The performance last night deserved a larger audience than the small but enthusiastic group which greeted it. Since this organization, like that of the Glee Club, varies in its personnel from year to year, it cannot be judged by ordinary standards, yet one finds surprisingly few serious faults. These 26 players present their music with neat phrasing and, for the most part, clean attacks. Their fugal work was straightforward, if somewhat inflexible, a characteristic which was carried over into the lyric passages with less happy results; yet in all, it was an orchestral concert of informal, chamber-music proportions, and well deserved the generous applause of the audience.

Mme. Margosian also received deserved tributes of applause and flowers. Upon short notice she stepped forward with numbers well chosen and charmingly sung. Her voice is a bright, flexible soprano, well placed and well controlled. Perhaps she gave most pleasure in the delightful Cradle Song, although her audience appeared to enjoy greatly the folk song, and recalled her for an encore at its conclusion.

G. M. S.

Boy Scouts Asked to Protect Nature

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ORONO, Me.—An appeal to Boy Scouts to help preserve the natural beauties of Maine was made by Gov. William Tudor Gardiner in an address to the Scouts of Katahdin Council, representing the six eastern counties of the State, on the occasion of the council rally held at the University of Maine indoor field, recently.

"You all love nature," said Governor Gardiner, "and I am sure you wish to keep and enlarge the natural beauties of our State. We enjoy nature's wonders today and we want to secure them for the future. I might mention that there are numerous ways you can assist. For example, many of our native plants are disappearing from the fields and woods. If we are to have them in the future, we must guard well the roots; these should never be disturbed and plenty of flowers should be left to go to seed."

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

Two plays by Martin Flavin will have their first Boston performances next Monday evening.

One, "The Criminal Code," a play of prison life, will be presented at the Plymouth by a company recruited by Robert Williams, a young actor who was seen here in "The Trial of Mary Dugan." Mr. Williams has leased the theater and plans a permanent company to present good plays at popular prices, with well-known actors and actresses as "guests." He has had success lately with similar ventures in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The company includes William Ingersoll, Thais Lawton and Grace Kern.

The other Flavin play is, by contrast, "Broken Dishes," a comedy of domestic life, with Donald Meek, old-time Boston favorite. This will be seen at the Wilbur.

Fred Stone, Mrs. Stone, Dorothy and Paula will enter their fourth week in "Ripples" at the Colonial on Monday.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Marshall W. Joy Jr., Long Beach, Calif.
M. W. Joy, Long Beach, Calif.
Miss Mabel F. Judd, San Francisco, Calif.
Lloyd B. Coate, Dayton, O.
Mrs. Hazel Fehrenkam, Grand Island, Neb.
Miss Dorothea F. Wilson, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.
Mrs. W. H. Wilson, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.
Mrs. Edwin A. Markham, Cleveland Heights, O.
Mrs. Clara Shepherd, Plainville, Mass.
Mrs. Anna Cosgrove, Bridgeport, Conn.
Miss Isabella Dorst, Chicago, Ill.
William E. Morgan, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Mary K. Morgan, St. Louis, Mo.

GARRETT CASE TO GRAND JURY

The Suffolk County Grand Jury, on May 9, began an investigation of conditions surrounding the pensioning of Oliver B. Garrett, as contained in the recently completed investigation report of Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General. Witnesses appeared and William J. Foley, district attorney, began his presentation of evidence for criminal action against those involved.

SWANSEA SCHOOL HEAD IS 24

SWANSEA, Mass. (AP) — Frank C. Chace, 24, has been appointed Superintendent of Schools here. He probably is the youngest man to hold such a position in Massachusetts. Mr. Chace was graduated from the B. M. C. Durfee High School, Fall River, in 1923, and from Harvard in 1927.

'76 Returns

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

Massachusetts Girl Scouts Depicting the "Spirit of '76," as They Will Appear in an Historical Pageant to Be Given May 17, in Boston, as Part of the Tercentenary Celebration.

Girl Scouts of Massachusetts to Present Historical Pageant

Event on May 17 Will Depict Progress of Girlhood Through History of Colony—Other States to Send Representatives

There will be more Girl Scouts in Boston Garden on May 17 than there were people in all of Greater Boston 300 years ago. This great contribution of the Girl Scouts of Massachusetts to the tercentenary celebration is the Pageant of Massachusetts Girlhood, covering a period of 300 years.

Fifteen hundred Massachusetts Girl Scouts will present the story, beginning with the Indian girls, found here when Governor Winthrop arrived, and ending with the final review, in which 4100 Girl Scouts from all over New England will take part.

It is to be a real New England May party. Every state in the region is sending hundreds of Girl Scouts for the occasion. Altogether this tenth state review of Massachusetts Girl Scouts promises to be the greatest event of its kind that has ever taken place in New England.

Four episodes have been arranged, beginning in 1630, with American Indians, the girls engaged in their home activities, dances by the squaws and ceremonial greetings to the chiefs. Miss Mabel Knight, Roxbury, who has lived for many years among the Indians, has taught 90 Girl Scouts an authentic ceremonial greeting to the chief and the snake dance, as conducted by the Abenaki Indians.

Coming of Pilgrims

The first episode covers the coming of the Pilgrims, the coming of the Quakers, the banishment of Ann Hutchinson, the final pushing of the Indians out of Massachusetts and the period of merry-making which followed the assumption of control of Boston by Governor Andros.

The colorful and pastoral life of the colonists up to the time of the Revolution will be presented in the second episode. It starts with the cheerful chattering children of the old "Dame School," and presents the beginnings of New England industry. Then, into a scene of dancing, will suddenly march the determined step of Minute Men from Lexington—not Girl Scouts, but the real thing, in uniform.

The third episode, from 1800 to 1900 shows the girls participating more and more in recreation. This episode is a picture of the charming costumes and the genteel games of the little folks and the young girls of the times. Then comes the great step when girls begin to ride bicycles and finally the fulfillment of many longings, the beginning of Girl Scouting.

Scout Training Shown

Episode four presents the Girl Scouts of yesterday and today. Beginning with the object of creating and strengthening character through training in home activities, it will be shown how the Girl Scout is trained to be a well-developed all-round woman.

But this is not enough. Out-of-door life is a necessity and these girls learn to live it happily and successfully. Starting again with the household a Girl Scout can make a successful garden—flower or vegetable—she knows all about pioneering, can build—and put out—a fire in the open, understands signaling, earns a Red Cross certificate, plays archery, and the latest activity is bridge building.

Then will come the grand finale when the Governors of Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, with Mrs. Trumbull representing the Governor of Connecticut, will stand beside national and state officers to review 4100 New England Girl Scouts.

Newton Girl Scouts bearing 101 American flags will form a great central pyramid, surrounded by the flags of all New England, each flag carried by Girl Scouts from the state which it represents.

The Navy Band will play the "Star-Spangled Banner" and the 4100 Girl Scouts will unite in singing the national anthem, and pledging allegiance to the national emblem. The stately spectacle will close with a repetition of the Girl Scout promise and laws, the singing of the new hymn "America," and sounding of taps.

MANY COLLEGE HEADS TO HONOR DR. BLUNT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW LONDON, Conn.—An imposing list of college presidents and deans have signified their intention of being present, as delegates from their own institutions, at the inauguration ceremonies of Dr. Katharine Blunt of Connecticut College, which takes place on the morning of May 16. Thus far, acceptances have been received from every university, college, and junior college in Connecticut.

From the universities and colleges of other states, fourteen will come from Massachusetts, two from Rhode Island, one from Vermont, one from Maine, eight from New York, four from Pennsylvania, two from Virginia, one from Ohio, one from Delaware, two from Kansas and one from Illinois. Many of the junior colleges, preparatory schools and high schools of other states are also sending representatives.

UNITARIANS PLAN BUSY ANNIVERSARY WEEK

Unitarian denominational anniversary week will open Sunday, May 18, with Dr. Samuel A. Eliot in the Arlington Street Church preaching the anniversary sermon.

The 105th annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association will be held on Tuesday, May 20, in Tremont Temple. Other events of the week include the meeting of the Unitarian Layman's League on Monday, the meeting of the General Alliance of Unitarian Women on Wednesday and the meeting of the Young People's Religious Union on Friday.

Nordic Forum Hears Story of Iceland

Across the gulf of 1000 years which separates the founding of the Icelandic Parliament, claimed to be the first in the world, from the present, the high ethical values reflected in the institutions set up at that early date, and mirrored in the sagas of an earlier time, reach modern times and are fully appreciated, F. Stanton Cawley, professor of German at Harvard University, said at the American-Scandinavian forum banquet in Cambridge.

Mr. Cawley opened his address with a brief account of the colonization of Iceland by the Norwegians, starting in 874 and culminating in the establishment of the Parliament in the summer of 930. He outlined the judicial and legal system of government in ancient Iceland, in illustration of the high leval of civilization reached by this comparatively pagan society.

Mr. Cawley concluded by speaking of Iceland of today, as seen by him during extensive travels afoot and horseback there. Emilie Larsen, soprano, rendered Scandinavian songs in Danish costume.

EMPLOYEES TO TAKE VACATION SAME TIME

LYNN, Mass. (AP)—Everyone who is entitled to a vacation at the West Lynn works of the General Electric Company will take it during the same two weeks this summer—July 5 to 18. The announcement of the plan was made at the office of Frank P. Cox, works manager, where it was said that practically all of the 2500 employees were entitled to vacations. Only a skeleton force of those not so entitled will man the plant. The river works of the General Electric here will give vacations in the customary way.

ELECTRIC RATES PROTESTED

Declaring that he is convinced that the profits now made by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company are excessive and that they should be passed on to the consumer in the form of lower rates, Joseph C. White, Representative from Boston, sent a letter May 9 to the State Department of Public Utilities urging it to take steps to "bring about a reduction in these exorbitant rates."

MT. HOLYOKE LATIN PRIZES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—As highest ranking freshman in a competitive sight-reading examination in Latin, Miss Mary Virginia Hamilton, of Montclair, N. J., received the Jessie Goodwin Spaulding Prize awarded annually by the Department of Latin, Mount Holyoke College. Miss Leslie Esau, a freshman from Milton, was the recipient of the second prize.

Indians Do 'Amazingly Dexterous Work' With Tools of 'Poverty-Stricken Kind'

Director of Industries in Bengal Emphasizes the Importance of Developing Garden Cities Rather Than Industrial Towns

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—A. T. Weston, Director of Industries, Bengal, painted a remarkable picture of the future of industry in this Province at the annual dinner of the Institute of Engineers.

"Some people," he said, "urge the advantages of the cottage or bazaar industries. Of their widespread character and importance to the Province none are in position to know better than I. To the skill of those wonderful craftsmen who, though illiterate and casual and thriftless, have inherited traditions and methods of doing amazingly dexterous work with the most poverty-stricken equipment, I can fully testify. I cannot understand anybody who is actually and intimately acquainted with what are called cottage industries, and who at the same time knows the conditions of modern industry in other countries, being proud of them as they are.

"At the same time—and this is what I think true friends of India really desire—there is much to be said for the development of industries in rural surroundings, and thus avoiding the congestion of evil and poverty and disease which concentrated industrialism has hitherto, meant in large towns.

"What is wanted is the development of garden cities rather than industrial towns.

"Any success in this direction is more likely to be achieved by taking in hand a far-seeing electrification policy, such as is coming into operation in Ireland and in northern India than in any other way. The same thing can be done in Bengal. In the Teesta River, which rushes through the gorge into the plains at Sevoke, 13 miles to the northeast of Siliguri, there is nearly 250,000 kilowatts of energy going to waste. All that the energy now does is to break up boulders into pebbles and pebbles into sand and detritus and to generate heat.

"It is a perennial snow-fed river, and the power I have mentioned is the minimum available and possible within the confines of Bengal territory. The proposition has no rival and the least that can be said from an engineer's point of view is that there ought to be on record and within the public knowledge the results of an authoritative investigation by competent hydraulic and civil engineers as to whether a dam is not practically feasible within that gorge which would concentrate the river flow and give it is natural head, within the 320 feet fall that it sustains between its junction with the Rungit and its emergence at Sevoke.

"If that be settled once and for all we could lay plans for the industrial and economic development of the Province by working for an electric power grid distributing system, feeding into it power from the hydro-electrical station of the Teesta at one end and from the fuel resources of the coal fields at the other.

"The system would distribute power required for the railways and forest ropeways, the rice mills and jute presses, the irrigation pumps, water supply, sanitation schemes, and the rural industries which a sane and developing civilization will require."

SENATE APPROVES DAWSON

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nomination of William Dawson of Minnesota to be Minister to Ecuador, was confirmed May 9 by the Senate.

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RADIO AVIATION

Era of Experimentation Passes and One of Development Enters

By HARRY HARPER
Author of "Twenty-Five Years of Flying"

This is the last of a series of 10 articles on the early days of flying, published on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

What have we really attained, aerially, in the 26 years since Orville Wright flew for 12 seconds?

Well, we have progressed from a tiny heavier-than-air machine, which would just lift one man, to a huge "ship of the air" which will raise itself from the earth carrying 169 people. That is a striking instance.

Again, as regards the vital aspect of aerial speed, we have gone from 30 miles an hour to well over 300. And that, too, is a remarkable indication of progress.

So, also, is the record of the airship. Contrast the tiny little dirigible with which Santos-Dumont circled the Eiffel Tower in 1901 with the immense rigid airships of 1929, developing thousands of horsepower and capable of lifting a load of many tons.

Giant strides have been made, and none more important than in aerial transport. An epitome of progress is the wonderful airplane mail across the United States. A splendid achievement also, not only in piloting but in organization, is the British Empire air mail over the 5000-mile route between England and India.

Proved Facts Point Way

Such progress is not only remarkable in itself, but it points to future developments of an even more significant kind. These achievements are the signposts that mark the way. They are definite, proved facts which confound those critics who said that aviation in its commercial aspects would never make good.

By years of arduous experiment, by invoking every aid that natural science can offer, the modern airway has reached the stage when it can operate in all kinds of weather, and on an all-the-year-round basis, with a reliability of more than 90 per cent. That is a proved, established fact.

The future of the flying machine, commercially, is now an extremely promising one. Air-borne loads are increasing; the flying stock of airways is being improved; the ground organization is being developed energetically.

When the first civil airplanes began to fly, just over 10 years ago, there were three main things they had to prove. These were: That they could be made safe; that they could be made reliable; that they could be made a commercial proposition.

Today the first two of these questions have been answered in the affirmative; and, as regards the third, it is now a proved fact that air mail lines are already being operated as purely business undertakings, paying a regular dividend on the capital invested in them.

Now in Development Era

The era of experiment is ending. The aim is now for widespread constructive development, air lines of greater length being instituted in all directions.

Wonderful improvements are being effected in the construction of the heavier-than-air machine. We see dawning the era of the "flying wing." This simply means that the designer is altering the whole appearance of the airplane as we have known it hitherto.

The body, as such, is disappearing. It is being merged into one huge hollow wing which becomes body and sustaining surface at the same time. Engines are being housed in such a wing; fuel tanks also; and this wing is of such a size that engineers can walk about within it and tend the motors while the machine is in flight.

The newest design of Dr. Rumpler, famous German æronautical engineer, is for a great flying ship driven by as many as 10 separate 1000-horsepower engines. This craft will have a weight, empty, of 50 tons, and a carrying capacity of 65 tons, or appreciably more than its own weight.

Fyling is a young accomplishment still. Many new ideas are still to be tested. But the main objects now lie clearly ahead. Speed in transport is the demand of the modern world. Time must be saved. More must be accomplished in any given space of time. And for this reason there is n ever-present demand for the development and improvement of the flying machine. The air is the ideal medium for speed in travel.

Plenty of Room Upward

It extends alike above land and sea. It is the easiest way of reaching the remotest portions of the globe. The giant airship offers rapid transport over thousands of miles of ocean. Therefore its full potentialities must be explored. The great multiengined flying-boat promises to rid the heavier-than-air machine of limitations imposed on it hitherto. So this type of craft must be developed also.

In all respects the promise of the future is good. Engines which operate on crude oil fuel instead of costly petrol are already making their appearance and are being tested in the air.

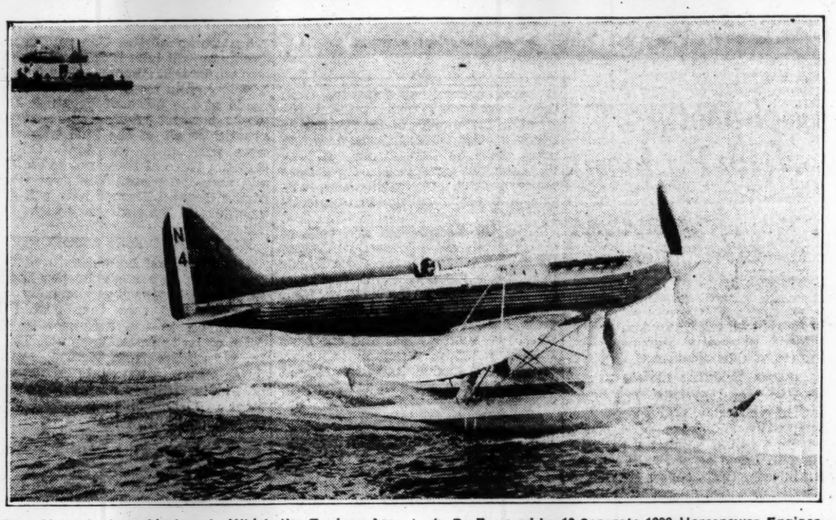
The fuel oil engine has many advantages. It is simple and reliable. It burns such a low-priced fuel that it will put a very much better complexion on the running costs of any commercial air service. It introduces a fresh element of safety in respect to fire. Above all, it consumes less of its crude oil, in accomplishing any given result, than does the petrol engine, and this is extremely important if long nonstop journeys have to be made in a heavier-than-air flying machine.

In aviation we have struggled through the periods of vicissitude and doubt. It is now for the world itself—for governments, for great captains of industry, and for natural science by a concerted effort—to take those further steps which are necessary to reap the full reward of the labors of those whose wonderful, unselfish work it is such an inspiration to study and describe.

They felt, those aerial pioneers, that they were laboring in the cause of humanity; that the power to navigate the air freely would be mankind's greatest boon. Today we see that they were right. And we see more than this.

We see that we have reached the stage when we can, by an unselfish effort on the part of the nations of the world, so extend the use of the air as a medium for travel—so cheapen and simplify it—that it will really and truly become our "open sesame" to a new and splendid era in the history of the globe.

Flying Wings Herald Aerial Liners of Austria



Top—Huge Junkers Airplane in Which the Engines Are Mounted in the Great Hollow Wings, as Well as the Passengers Being Carried There. One of These Is Designed to Have a Capacity of Carrying 65 Tons and to Be Powered by 10 Separate 1000-Horsepower Engines. Bottom—British Racing Supermarine Seaplane, Which Holds the World Speed Record of 357.7 Miles an Hour Made Last Year During the Schneider Cup Race.

Further Notes on McGrath Unit

By J. L. McGRATH

RESISTANCE coupling in the two-tube circuit which I described in the Monitor of April 12 will of course give better quality, as a rule, than impedance coupling. The use of a gridleak and condenser is also liable to introduce distortion on strong signals. For those within a very short distance of a station, resistance coupling and no gridleak are recommended for users of the circuit. For those who are farther from the stations and want greater volume, the impedance coupled circuit will be found surprisingly sensitive.

Unlike the circuit which obtains its entire bias from the coupling resistor, my circuit is not difficult to get working. The voltage values are not critical so considerable variation from the best values will give some sort of operation as a starting point. Being more sensitive, stations for testing operation will be picked up sooner. Very satisfactory volume results with less than 180 volts on the '24 tube so high voltage power packs are not necessary. With a phonograph pickup connected to control grid and cathode of the '24, speaker volume loud enough for any home results.

When first putting the circuit into operation, it is well to use a wire wound, open resistor in the filament return of the power tube. The B lead of the '24 tube and the screen-grid lead can then be placed at various points until best results are obtained. After this the leads may be transferred to corresponding voltage points on the power pack. If no such voltages are available, the leads may be permanently clipped to the bias resistor.

With certain high grid-leak resistance values, the circuit oscillates and if a variable leak is used, some distant reception may be had. WPG and WTIC have been heard with WNAC operating about two miles away on 1000 watts. WNAC tunes broadly but a wave trap was found very effective in cutting out this station so these outside stations came through without interference. Without the trap, WBZA was blanketed.

Regeneration occurred only on the lower part of the dial. With resistance coupling the tendency to oscillate was not noted but oscillation could be obtained by using a tuned circuit in place of resistor R-1. The full significance of the latter method of obtaining regeneration has not been determined.

Any good power pack will operate the circuit. A full wave rectifier was used with the first model, but a second model was built with 450 volts on an '81 and a filter consisting of a 30 henry choke with a four mfd condenser on the tube side and an eight mfd capacity on the output side. No appreciable hum was in evidence with this arrangement supplying a '50 type power tube. The 6000-ohm resistor was used with the '50 tube as well as with the '45 as output tube.

World's 'Phone' Directory

International telephony, made possible by means of radio connections with the land line systems of the respective countries, has progressed to the point where an international telephone directory is being issued by a Danish publishing house. Known as the "ATI," meaning Annuaire Telephonique International, it lists in English, French and German all telephone subscribers whose business requires foreign telephoning with more or less regularity.

German Radio Changes

Germany has evolved a plan whereby a number of powerful radiocasting stations, strategically located throughout the country to insure full coverage, will replace the many smaller stations now dotting the map of the Republic. Many experts have predicted a similar development in the United States, maintaining that the local, low-powered radiocasters will ultimately die out because of the economic strain.

Radio and the Newspapers

By MARTIN CODEL

Washington

GROWING affiliations between newspapers and radiocasting stations, either through outright ownership, stock interests or news tie-ups, are revealed by the records of the Federal Radio Commission. While some newspaper publishers have feared the encroachment of radio as a competitive medium of advertising, others have turned their attention to acquiring a foothold in radiocasting.

In fact, they were admonished to go into radio as rapidly as possible by Walter M. Harrison, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, during the society's annual meeting in Washington last week.

Many of the applicants for new stations are newspapers. Since the ether is already overcrowded, their applications almost invariably are rejected. Not so, however, their requests for authority to purchase existing stations.

Only last week the Wisconsin State Journal, of Madison, Wis., was authorized to take over WEBW, the radiocasting station of Beloit College, and to remove it from Beloit to a point on the outskirts of the Wisconsin capital. Some weeks ago the Buffalo (N. Y.) Evening News was authorized to build a station to use a wavelength of the Buffalo Broadcasting Corporation, which, by local consolidations, had obtained the use of four radiocast channels.

Progressive Wisconsin and the Chicago area lead all sections of the country in the number of newspaper-owned stations. In Wisconsin, the Madison Capital Times has an interest in WIBA; the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin owns WISN; the Milwaukee Journal owns WTMJ; the Sheboygan Press owns WHBL; and the Fond du Lac Commonwealth Reporter owns KFIZ. Two of Chicago's stations, both rated among the most important in the country, are owned by newspapers, namely, WMAQ of the Chicago Daily News and WGN of the Chicago Tribune; and KYW, Chicago, while owned by the Westinghouse Company, has a close affiliation with the Hearst newspapers.

The Christian Science Monitor has just announced its affiliation with WHDH, Gloucester, Mass., for a feature known as "The Monitor Views the News." Similarly the Washington Evening Star co-operates with WMAL, Washington, to radiocast news flashes and to originate its weekly forum of national figures on the Columbia Broadcasting System. In New York City, the Herald Tribune buys time for a midnight radiocast of news features over WABC.

Both metropolitan and rural dailies are well represented among the newspaper-owned radiocasting stations. If New York City's newspapers own no station or interest in any station, in San Francisco the Chronicle has an interest in KPO, in St. Louis the Post-Dispatch is interested in KSD and in Philadelphia the Public Ledger recently became interested in a local station. Among other important newspaper stations shown in the Federal Radio Commission's listings are:

WBAP, Fort Worth (Tex.) Star-Telegram; WDAE, Tampa (Fla.) Times; WDAF, Kansas City Star; WEDH, Erie (Pa.) Dispatch Herald; WFAA, Dallas (Tex.) News; WHAS, Louisville (Ky.) Courier Journal; WJAG, Norfolk (Neb.) Daily News; WKBP, Battle Creek (Mich.) Enquirer-News; WMC, Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal; WMT, Waterloo (Ia.) Tribune; WQAN, Scranton (Pa.) Times; WSAN, Allentown (Pa.) Call; WSB, Atlanta (Ga.) Journal; WSBT, South Bend (Ind.) Tribune; WTAG, Worcester (Mass.) Telegram; WJR, Detroit (Mich.) Free Press; WWJ, Detroit (Mich.) News; KGAR, Tucson (Ariz.) Citizen; KNX, Los Angeles (Calif.) Express; KPRC, Houston (Tex.) Chronicle; KGFK Brownwood (Tex.) Eagle; KGW, Portland (Ore.) Oregonian; KLX, Oakland (Calif.) Tribune; KMJ, Fresno (Calif.) Bee; KPSN, Pasadena (Calif.) Star-News; KGFK, Hallock (Minn.) Kittson County Enterprise; and KGU, Honolulu (Hawaii) Advertiser.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, MAY 12

Concert Artist

Richard Bonelli, Chicago Civic Opera baritone; concert orchestra (General Motors—WEAF—T). In his first group Mr. Bonelli will sing the "Bedouin Love Song" and "Cavatina" from Gounod's "Faust." The second group, "Danny Deever" and "Bird Songs at Eventide," Moszkowski, Ippolitov-Iwanow and Saint-Saëns by orchestra. 9:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

Ruth Durrell, soprano; Roxy and His Gang (WJZ—T). 7:35.

Vaughn De Leath, contralto; Franklin Baur, tenor; orchestra (Firestone—WEAF Chain). 8. Soloist, male quartet and orchestra in NBC Pacific network program. 9.

Male quartet; concert orchestra (A. & P.—WEAF Chain). Light classical and popular "Gypsies" period under the direction of Harry Horlick. 8:30.

Kenneth Loyson, baritone; Rochester Civic Orchestra (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ—T). Friedemann's "Slavic Rhapsody"; Moussorgsky's "Persian Dance"; aria, "Where E'er You Walk," from Handel's "Semele," by Mr. Loyson; three parts of Massenet's "Herodiade" Ballet Suite. 10.

Vocal trio; concert orchestra (Shell—WEAF Chain). Some popular things of Kern, Rodgers and Foster, with very familiar works of Kreisler, MacDowell, Albeniz and Verdi. 10:30.

Recitals

Rosalie Wolfe, soprano (WEAF—T). Four ballads to string quartet accompaniment. 7.

Jesse Crawford, organist (CBS). 10:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Believe It or Not"; Robert L. Ripley, cartoonist entertainer; male quartet (Beacon Oil—WEAF Chain). 7:30.

"The Family Goes Abroad" (WJZ Chain). In Rome, trying to do as the Romans do. 8:30.

"Real Folks" (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain). Spring housecleaning in Thompkins Corners. 9:30.

"Empire Builders" (Great Northern—WJZ—T) Railroad stories. 10:30.

Rhythmic Music

"Tom, Dick and Harry," vocal trio; Retting and Platt, two pianos; orchestra (Maytag—WJZ—T) "Who?" from "Sunny," by the trio; waltz, "Beautiful Ohio," by piano duo; musical comedy and sound film numbers by the orchestra. 9.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain) Dinner music. 6.05.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Frank W. Asper, organist (WJZ—T) 6.

Talks

"Heywood Broun's Radio Column" (CBS) New Yorkers are familiar with his newspaper column, "It Seems to Me." Fifteen minutes daily from Monday to Friday. 6:15.

"Gandhi's Crusade" (WEAF—T) The small-statured but mighty man of India discussed by James G. MacDonald in his "The World Today" period. 7:15.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Wilson Parker, tenor.
5:15 Hiram Goldman String Ensemble.
5:45 NBC, Chandler Goldthwaite, organist.
6:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:49 Announcement; news; baseball.
7:00 The Three Songbirds.
7:15 Banjo duo.
7:25 Maude Erickson, soprano.
7:30 Chimney Swallows.
8:00 NBC, The New Business World.
8:30 NBC, "Golden Dawn"; Vivianne Segal.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Lance Orchestra.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Dickinson-Streeter organ.
5:30 NBC, "Blue Aces"; orchestra.
5:55 Kyanize Road Man; Chimes.
6:03 Eddie Welsh's orchestra.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 "Singing the Blues."
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest period.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Soloist; quartet; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Dixie's Circus"; sketch.
8:15 Birgess Nature League.
8:45 Concert Program.
9:00 Gilbert and Barker Variety.
9:30 NBC, Minstrels.
10:00 "Gentlemen of the Press."
10:30 Time; "Girl Scouting."
10:38 Bert Lowe's Statler Orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; sports.
11:09 NBC, Bernie Cummins' orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:15 New England Dairy and Food Council.
5:30 Bay State Nursery Men.
6:00 Scott Oracle; orchestra.
6:15 Netoco Concert Orchestra.
6:30 Riverside Ramblers Orchestra.
6:45 Davol Book of the Opera.
6:59 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 The Lady of the Ivories.
7:20 Talk, A. J. Philpott.
7:30 CBS, Captivators Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, talk; Dr. Arthur Torrance.
8:15 Mother's Day music.
8:30 Malden Civic Choral Union.
9:00 CBS, Hank Simmons' sketch.
10:00 CBS, Paramount-Publix Hour.
11:00 Time; baseball; news.
11:15 CBS, Tommy Christian's orchestra.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lowe's orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Maurice Fitzpatrick, organist.
5:30 WHDH Trio.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 Fishermen's Program; news.
6:45 Miller's Program; time.

FOR SUNDAY, MAY 11

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

3:00 p. m.—Mother's Day program.
3:15 "Home Historian."
3:30 Sam Curtis' Radio Chat.
4:00 NBC, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman.
5:00 NBC, Davey Quartet; trio; organ.
7:00 NBC, Lodeni Big Brother Club.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney; Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Sunday night talk.
9:10 NBC, Atwater Kent; Louise Homer; Frances Alda; Martha Attwood; Maria Kurenko; Kathryn Meisle; Frederick Jagel; Richard Bonelli; Reinald Werrenrath; Tascha Seidel; male quartet.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:45 a. m.—Church of Unity.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, Roxy Concert.
3:00 Roy-Clair Romance.
3:30 Cello, piano and violin.
4:00 Mother's Day music.
4:30 NBC, Don Carlos' Marimba Band.
5:00 NBC, Dr. Harry E. Fosdick.
6:03 Gold Star Mothers' Tribute.
6:30 American Legion Hour.
7:00 Apollo Orchestra; vocal duo.
7:30 NBC, Tenor; Williams' orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: sketches; music.
9:15 NBC, Ballad Opera: "Polly."
9:45 Vannini Symphony Ensemble.
10:15 Sport Digest; time.
10:31 WBZ Players.
11:15 Time; weather; temperature.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carrollers.
9:00 to 11:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—Time; Musical Interlude.
12:30 CBS, From London, England.
12:45 Moment Musicale.
2:00 CBS, Ballad Hour.
3:00 From Braves Field.
5:00 CBS, Katherine Manning Hour.
5:30 CBS, Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
6:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists; trio.
6:30 CBS, The Gauchos: Argentine.
6:50 Time; news; weather.
7:00 CBS, "The Globe Trotter."
7:30 CBS, Twinplex Twins.
7:45 CBS, Dr. Julius Klein.
8:00 CBS, Soloists; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, New York Air Show Program.
9:00 CBS, Majestic Theater of Air.
10:00 CBS, Will Rogers; Squibb Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar."
11:00 Time; news; organ recital.
12:00 CBS, "Coral Islanders" group.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

8:45 a. m.—Park Street Church.
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:00 Jimmie Cashman and his orchestra.
3:00 Edward Soloman, organist.
3:30 Garden City Trio.
4:00 Fenton Charles, tenor.
4:30 Shep Wolan and his orchestra.
5:30 Titus and Buckley Ensemble.
5:45 WHDH Trio.
6:15 Marjorie Cohen, pianist.
6:30 New England Conservatory program.
7:00 Park Street Church.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio music.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:08 p. m.—NBC, Luncheon Five.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio music.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, Marine Band.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox vs. St. Louis.

Philadelphia Plans Two Decked Streets

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA — Solution of pedestrian traffic problems in the central city area will be achieved by building a system of double-decked streets, underpasses and concourses, according to plans submitted to Mayor Harry A. Mackey by his department of engineering. Detailed drawings are being made for submission to the city planning commission to be worked in with traffic surveys and plans being made by that body.

The recently opened subway under South Broad Street provides pedestrian concourses three blocks long. The new plan contemplates linking this underpass with a concourse under Arch Street to 16th Street to provide for future expansion at this already crowded intersection. The building of the new terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad close to the present Broad Street Station will call for additional underground passages so that when the whole scheme is completed the City Hall section will have almost as many pedestrian traffic passages underground as there are now on the surface.

Along the concourses already built and open to traffic, basement shop windows, bank and office building entrances are being opened. John H. Neeson, chief of the Engineering and Surveys Bureau, predicted that the new subway plan will make it possible for pedestrians to reach practically all the shops and office buildings in the City Hall area without crossing a street, thereby insuring uninterrupted flow of vehicular traffic in that area on the streets above.

Rollins Pupil Wins Art Scholarship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—Hugh McKean, Orlando, senior art student at Rollins College, has won a two months' resident scholarship at the Louis Comfort Tiffany Foundation, Oyster Bay, L. I.

This is the eleventh year the Tiffany Foundation has continued this custom of providing a residence for artists, where they may gather to work out their problems, assisting one another by their various points of view. The foundation resembles the MacDowell colony in Peterborough, N. H., providing a place where artists may work under ideal circumstances.

The Tiffany Foundation accepts artists and craftsmen of ability in all fields and has already afforded residence to painters, sculptors, jewelers, metal workers and decorators. Artists of established reputation will visit the colony this summer and give those in residence counsel and criticism.

Mr. McKean is the first Rollins student to win one of these awards. He has been student assistant in the art department and studied last summer at the American school in Fontainebleau, France.

Radio in Census Questioned

Washington, D. C.

Some discussion has been aroused over the inclusion of the radio question in the decennial census now being taken. It is a belated expression—for the question regarding ownership of a radio set is in the census questionnaire to stay—but it reflects an attitude among certain industrial interest that something was "put over" on them.

If radio sets are included in the census, the protesting parties say, why not pianos, vacuum cleaners, washing machines and a multitude of other household accessories whose manufacturers would welcome definite statistics? However, nothing can be done about it now.

As a matter of fact, the "have you a radio" question was stricken from the House census bill after the Bureau of the Census had opposed its inclusion. The Senate passed the item, largely at the insistence of Senator Dill who was prompted by the Radio Manufacturers' Association. When the bill went to a conference between the two houses of Congress, the Senate won out. The value of the figures to radiocasting and the radio trade is apparent, for they will have, for the first time, an official local and national index to the size of the radio audience and the potentialities of the radio market.

RECORD SHEAFFER PEN SALES

First among the companies whose stock is listed on the New York Curb to report a record-breaking 1930 month of business is the W. A. Sheaffer Company, Fort Madison, Ia., manufacturers of fountain pens and mechanical pencils. Sales for April, 1930, were substantially in excess of April, 1929; the latter being about 25 per cent ahead of any previous April in the company's history.

France's Radio Problem

Washington

AMERICA'S radiocasting tribulations are as nothing compared with those of France, where competing Government and privately owned radio stations are trying, often vainly, to hold the French listener's attention against the superior attractions of British, German, Dutch, Spanish and other continental programs.

The United States and Canada offer an Elysian field for radiocasting by contrast with the turmoil in France. French statesmen are only now turning to the problem of building up the country's radiocasting and giving France as much autonomy in radio as it is possible to attain in view of the fact that radio waves recognize none of Europe's sovereign boundaries. They are considering a choice between the American system of private operation and the British system of government operation.

French Radio Stations

There are 23 permanently authorized radiocasting stations in France, besides one each in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, according to a report on French radiocasting from Thomas Butts, American Trade Commissioner at Paris. Almost all the important stations are in Paris, including the high-powered long-wave stations known as "Eiffel Tower," state owned, and "Radio Paris," privately owned.

Until 1925, as in the United States up to 1927, anyone who could afford the expense might erect a station. The Government, too, recognizing the possibilities in radiocasting, established as many stations as the Treasury would permit. Keen competition developed between the state and the private radiocasters, competition which still exists but not to the extent that it satisfies the wants of French radio fans.

When the leading communications company of the country proposed an official monopoly like the British Broadcasting Corporation, the Government simply declared that radiocasting, as a public utility, should be under state regulation and supervision. As congestion on the wavelengths occurred, the erection of more privately owned stations was forbidden. The Government also decreed the right to close any station as a disciplinary measure.

Legal Delay Unfortunate

"Numerous bills," Commissioner Butts reports, "embodying a fundamental settlement of all matters relating to broadcasting have since been drafted, but no law has been passed by Parliament up to the present, with the result that the normal development of broadcasting stations continues to be prevented and seems as if it would be for a considerable time.

"The result of this situation is that France is steadily falling behind in this important domain, in spite of its numerous stations. The quality of the programs broadcast, with but few exceptions, is so poor that even the French are turning more and more to foreign programs, especially those from German and English stations. While some of the private stations are remarkably well equipped and appear to enjoy considerable financial means, due to radio advertising, the majority of Government stations are well-nigh obsolete, and their financial situation is so poor that so-called orchestras, consisting of four or five amateur musicians, are not an uncommon feature. In many cases the musical program has consisted lately of a series of gramophone records."

An interesting sidelight on the continental radio situation is that British advertisers, excluded from radiocasting in their own country but borrowing the sponsored program idea from America, have begun to "buy time" on French stations with the object in view of having their programs received in the British Isles.

The reorganization project advanced by the Ministry of Communication proposes the transfer of all radiocasting stations to the state either for direct operation or for the purpose of granting temporary concessions to radiocasting companies. It is proposed to cut the number of stations to 15, giving them sufficient power to cover the country and bolstering them with financial resources with which to build up their programs. Advertising would be permitted, but additional revenue would accrue from a special set license fee which would replace the nominal fee of 1 franc per annum, less than 5 cents, at present charged for registering radio sets.

Foundation Awards Fellowships to 55

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The American-Scandinavian Foundation has awarded 55 fellowships, with a total value of $56,000, for the academic year 1930-1931. Of the total, 41 fellowships were awarded to Scandinavian students for study in the United States and 14 to American students for study in Scandinavian countries.

There were included in the list of persons receiving the awards, four Americans and 27 Scandinavians who received industrial fellowships worth $40,000. As the list of Europeans to whom awards have been made had not reached this country, only the names of American fellows, excepting those to receive industrial awards, were made public.

The Americans included: For Norway—C. L. Christenson, Oak Park, Ill., to study economics; for Sweden—R. D. Stevens, Yale School of Forestry, New Haven, Conn., to study forestry; E. C. Bellquist, University of California, Berkeley, Calif., to study government and politics; F. D. Scott, Cambridge, Mass., to study history; Alden B. Hatch, Stockholm, Sweden, a fellow from the Yale School of Forestry, reappointed for the study of forestry; for Denmark—H. N. Swenson, Richmond, Ind., to study physics; W. S. Carlson, Ann Arbor, Mich., to study air currents in Greenland.

Alternates for these fellows were M. D. Burgh, Michigan State College, Three Oaks, Mich., to study language and literature in Sweden; Elizabeth D. Hawes, Brasstown, N. C., to study handicraft organization in Sweden; Obed J. Williamson, New York City, to study education in Norway; Hans S. Hoiberg, Columbia University, New York City, to study folk high schools in Denmark.

EXTENSION OF BANK EXAMINATIONS URGED

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va. (AP)—The executive council of the American Bankers' Association went on record May 8 as favoring legislation to subject companies affiliated with banks to examination of banking authorities.

The resolution expressing the opinion of the council was offered by Craig B. Hazlewood of Chicago, former president of the association.

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CHICAGO TO SEE ASTRAL BODIES PUT ON SPEED

New Planetarium Shows in Hours What Actually Takes Centuries

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Images of more stars than one can see in the firmament on a clear night with the unaided eye will be projected upon the artificial sky of the Adler Planetarium when it is opened to the public May 12.

This latest $1,000,000 gift to the city, on its newest "made island" in Lake Michigan, is a building without precedent in the United States, not duplicating the function of any observatory. Most visitors therefore will have a wholly new experience when they enter the inner room of the planetarium, watch the dome become velvety dark and vague like the night heavens, then see the stars come out and the planets move along their courses.

Above the roof of the planetarium the actual heavenly bodies will be shining—brightly, too, because the island is sufficiently far out in the clean air of the lake to escape the dimming lights and smoke of the city. Then why attempt to duplicate the wonders of the night sky? This question is answered when audiences are made aware of the accomplishments of the strange big optical instrument that, by means of scores of "lantern slides" in motion, produces the effect of natural sky indoors.

This remarkable machine, invented in Germany by Dr. W. Bauersfeld and made by Carl Zeiss, Jena, is a projector of amazing powers. Its lens "eyes" number more than 100, and they are so constructed that they operate in co-ordinated motion. Through these lenses at many different angles the images of the planet family, the sun, moon and stars are thrown upon the dome, an inverted bowl 72 feet in diameter. But their actual motions are reproduced with speed so heightened that in the course of a lecture hour an audience may witness revolutions that would take perhaps thousands of years in the slow, stately process of nature. To aid the lecturer, a flaming arrow flashes on at his will to point out the particular spot in the sky he is discussing.

Thus an astronomer can bring his lofty subject within the comprehension of the public. To groups of about 500 seated in the auditorium he can show the movement of the planets, even those that are the most complicated, the machine projecting the heavenly bodies in their proper space and light relationship.

Moreover, with an adjustment of this surprising instrument, he can span the centuries, letting his audience gaze upon the celestial bodies in the exact positions they held when the Psalmist meditated upon "the moon and the stars, which thou hast ordained." Of if he chooses he can reveal them as they will appear 26,000 years in the future.

Astronomers themselves find the representation helpful. Dr. J. Jackson, vice director of the Greenwich Observatory, England, wrote of the device: "Even the scientist is charmed to see an optical presentation of what he knows so well—Mercury and Venus chasing each other around the sun and the outer planets describing graceful loops which can only be seen in the sky by months or years of observation."

Air Progress Cited for South America

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Outlining the progress of aviation in the Western Hemisphere at the New York Air Show in Madison Square Garden, May 7, "International Day," Col. Ralph A. O'Neill, president of the New York, Rio and Buenos Aires Air Line, asserted that the mileage of regularly operated air routes in South America exceeds that of airways in the United States and Canada or in all of Europe combined.

Referring to the "amazing development" of air transport in South America, which has placed it ahead of other countries in commercial aviation, Colonel O'Neill recalled that the first successful air transport line in the world was established and is still operating in South America.

A feature of "International Day" was a spectacular visit from 134 United States Navy airplanes which swept over the city in squadrons soon after noon. The fleet of airplanes constituted the largest aerial demonstration ever staged over the city. Several million persons watched the maneuvers from streets, roofs and windows, or ensconsed in stategic points in balconies or parapets. The airplanes flew in V formations, approaching the city from the south. At 165th Street they circled and turned down Manhattan toward the Battery where they again wheeled and headed toward the naval air base at Valley Stream, Long Island.

New York Projects Big Island Airport

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Concident with press reports of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's views regarding the importance of New York City as a focal point in the country's air transportation systems, the airport committee of the Community Councils of the City of New York made public on May 9 a proposed air terminal construction program which would provide the metropolis with "the finest interior airport in the world."

The airport would be in the form of an island built upon the mud flats in the harbor south of Governor's Island and would provide both landing fields and seaplane bases. The island would be nearly two miles long and 4000 feet at its greatest width, and would be constructed from soil resulting from dredging operations which it was said, the War Department is scheduled to begin in that location in 1931.

The project includes also a proposal for subway construction linking Manhattan, Staten Island and the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn, with stations at Governor's Island and the new airport island.

The cost of reclaiming the land and building the subway, according to Daniel DeV. Harned, vice-president and counsel of the Community Councils and chairman of the airport committee, has been estimated by engineers at about $50,000,000, which would be offset by the value of the 960 acres of new land the project would give the city.

"New York City will lead the world in air service from this proposed airport," the report said. "It will revolutionizez air travel in New York City by both airplane and seaplane. The field will be large enough—that is, about 10,000 feet by about 4000 feet—to permit Zeppelins to land or take on passengers without in any way interfering with either the airplane field or seaplane base."

Oregon Youth Wins Peace Essay Prize

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—For the best 300-word paper in the high schools of the United States on "How May the Pact for the Renunciation of War Be Made Effective?" Ray Steubing, a student in the Jefferson High School, Portland, Ore., has won a trip to Europe this summer under auspices of the World Acquaintance Travel, Inc.

The contest was an optional part of an extensive program for the study and discussion of the peace pact, known as the National Student Forum on the Paris Pact. Judges were Dr. William John Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education; Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, and Gideon A. Lyon, associate editor of the Washington Star.

More than 122,000 students enrolled in the forum for the school year 1929-30, representing more than 1500 high schools in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico and the Canal Zone. The national committee in charge consisted of about 300 leading high school principals, superintendents and representatives of state departments of education, headed by Dr. P. P. Claxton, former United States Commissioner of Education. Several leading peace organizations co-operated.

Placing second in the essay contest was Lucille Palmer, John Marshall High School, Richmond Va.; third, Max Baer, Central High School, South Bend, Ind.; fourth, a tie between Mow Lan Ho, of Iolani High School, Honolulu, T. H., and Clara Derenberger, Garfield County High School, Jordan, Mont.

Pictures to Displace Historical Dates

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Dates will cease to play a major part in history for New York elementary schools beginning next September when an effort to present history as a story and in a form permitting children to picture events of the past, will be attempted, according to a plan just worked out by the Board of Education here. A new history course syllabus was completed on May 6 for use starting with the fall semester.

Coincident with the change outlined, changes in subject matter are prescribed, important among them being an emphasis upon the recent interest in the movement for peace and disarmament. The development of industrial machinery, improvements in communication and transportation, together with their significance, are to be stressed. More attention is to be paid, also to the development of the American frontier.

It is suggested in the syllabus that teachers constantly endeavor to show the children a relation between past and present events and offer word pictures of the continuity of social institutions, as well as to present ethical and patriotic thoughts. Explaining this part of the instruction to be given, the syllabus says that the precepts "of the Revolutionary patriots, our faith in representative government and majority rule, the absence of legalized class privileges—all of these have a history that should influence the formation of right attitudes in pupils."

U.S.-European Tolls for Telephone Drop

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A general rate reduction on transatlantic telephone calls was announced by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company on May 9. The new rates, which will become effective on May 11, will lower the old tariff by $15 for the first three minutes and $5 for each additional minute.

The announcement said that on the basis of last year's transatlantic telephone messages, the reduction will mean a saving to the public using the service of approximately $450,000 a year.

Under the new schedule the basic rate for a telephone call between New York and London will be $30, instead of $45 under the old rate, for the first three minutes. The rate between New York and Paris will be lowered from $48.75 to $33.75; New York and Berlin, from $50.25 to $35.25; New York and Rome, from $51 to $36; New York and Madrid, from $51 to $36, and New York and Stockholm, from $51.75 to $36.75.

ITALO-AUSTRALIAN TRADE PACT MOOTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia.—Australia, it is reported, is considering entering into a trade treaty with Italy, by which Italian goods would be admitted to Australia under the intermediate tariff, provided that Italy grants concessions to goods from Australia. The intermediate rate, while higher than the British preference rate, is lower than the general rate.

Australia imports from Italy about £1,400,000 worth of goods a year, but exports about £5,200,000 worth.

CHILE COPPER REPORT

Chile Copper Company (controlled by Anaconda Copper Mining Company) reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, net of $21,821,933 after taxes, interest, depreciation, etc., but before depletion, equivalent to $4.94 a share (par $25) on 4,416,499 shares, compared with $19,943,864 or $4.52 a share in 1928.

PRESS CREDITED WITH POWER IN WORLD AFFAIRS

German Ambassador Speaks at Journalism Week in Missouri School

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, Mo. — The responsibility of the press in international relations is even greater than that of diplomats inasmuch as the press reaches more people, Friedrich W. von Prittwitz und Gaffron, German Ambassador to the United States, declared here, May 9, at a banquet on the Journalism Week program at the University of Missouri.

"The foremost aim of any newspaper or services," he said, "should be to give the public true facts. Neither the creating of illusions nor sensationalism is a satisfactory basis for international relations. Any big newspaper is to a certain extent a sort of foreign office which has its representatives abroad. Owing to the similarity of their organizations, diplomats and journalists consider each other colleagues, the same analogy given above applying to their duties.

"The true diplomat sees his duties as mainly contributing to further development of international law and international understanding. In both of these, diplomacy sees the press as its main ally.

"Such co-operation will not only have practical results, but will lead the world to an international mentality. Our civilization is mature enough to realize that without international intercourse and without international respect a human being lacks the spirit of humanity."

Earlier in the day the Ambassador addressed a university convocation. In both his addresses Herr von Prittwitz und Gaffron referred to the Kellogg pact; the importance of public opinion as recognized by it, and the basis it gives modern diplomacy in the fundamentals of international relations.

"Modern diplomacy must work for a synthesis of national interests and duties," he concluded.

N. CAROLINA REPORTS LESS CHILD LABOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—N. A. Davis, of High Point, inspector for the State Child Welfare Commission, says employment of children in North Carolina mills is decreasing.

He declares that the number of permits issued to children about this time of year does not accurately reflect the true employement situation. This situation, he explains, arises because so many children getting out of school obtain working permits in the various mill villages, but they fail to find jobs, and most of them remain unemployed during the summer.

MILLION IN SIGHT FOR USE AGAINST CHICAGO'S GANGS

Organized Business Opens Its Campaign on Organized Crime

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—More than $500,000 has been subscribed for a business men's fight against Chicago crime. So much has been pledged that the fund total of $1,000,000 is in sight. Organized crime is to be countered by organized business.

The minimum contribution is $25,000. One business leader has virtually signed for $100,000 in promising to give 10 per cent of all raised. The campaign against crime is scheduled for three to five years, and more money will be collected if needed.

Chicago's business is far from satisfied with the results of the authorities in checking and punishing crime, and it purposes to take a hand itself. Private detective service will be employed, investigators set to work, lawyers engaged, witnesses protected. The best talent in dealing with crime will be enlisted, even, it is stated, at individual salary costs of $10,000, $25,000 or $50,000.

When the business men's anti-crime organization takes hold of a case, it plans to make its own investigation, get together its own witnesses and if necessary bring its own lawyers into court.

Beyond the fact that the principal business men's organization of the city, the Chicago Association of Commerce, is promoting this attack on crime as a civic undertaking, almost nothing is to be disclosed of its personnel, according to the present plans. The president of the Association of Commerce, Col. Robert Isham Randolph, is the public leader of the program. His associates are unknown.

The directors have already gone to work. In a certain case of moment, detectives have been employed and witnesses are being kept in hotels, so as to make sure they are protected and their presence assured at the coming trial.

Publicity is a factor counted upon to help. If a judge improperly grants delays which defeat justice, or other breakdowns occur, there will be investigation and public report, it is declared. Evidences of the entrance of this new factor into the Chicago situation are already to be noted in the functioning of the judicial machinery, according to men close to the undertaking.

WOOL SLOGAN CHOSEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—"Wool—Australia's bodyguard" has been adopted as the solgan for the "Use More Wool" campaign undertaken by the woolgrowers with the active sympathy of the state government. During the campaign the annual conference of the Graziers' Association will be held in Sydney.

Making Streets Safe for 'Frank,' Work of Chicago Betterment Group

Juvenile Protective Association, Investigating Child Employment, Seeks Law to Prohibit Children From Selling Newspapers at Night

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Frank was reported to the Juvenile Protective Association by his public school teacher. He was headed straight for the courts, she said. Didn't get his lessons and often "played hookey." Even the boy's mother complained of him, the teacher added. She had to whip him to get him up in the morning.

Investigators from the Protective Association quickly found out what was wrong. Frank was selling papers on the streets of down-town Chicago from afternoon until 3 or 4 o'clock the following morning. This friendly and experienced agency stepped in as foster parent and found a school where he could live and wouldn't have to sell papers. And that's where he is now, making good, too. The gangsters have lost a possible recruit.

But the Association doesn't feel it has finished the job, said Miss Jessie F. Binford, director. Frank is safe but there are always other small lads to take his place on the street corner. The association will not feel it has solved this particular problem until the law prohibiting young children from selling papers at night is enforced. Children are not needed to do this work when older boys and men are clamoring for employment, Miss Binford points out.

This particular project is only a sample of the kind of service this agency performs. It has had 30 years experience in an activity which aims to prevent the formation of criminals by befriending children. This experience is to be utilized by the commission for child study appointed by President Hoover and by a state commission both of which include representatives of this veteran social agency.

One of the points that the representatives will emphasize, said Miss Binford, is the importance of improving the whole environment of children in a community as a preventive of crime.

Most important of all in the protection of youth, however, is an honest city government, Miss Binford declares. Boys and girls in the poorer neighborhoods learn only too quickly ways of evading law. This undermines the moral sense more quickly than is generally realized, said Miss Binford. The most useful work a juvenile protective association can do, in her opinion, is to awaken the different groups in the city to take responsibility for their government.

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FRENCH FAIRS BEGAN IN 629 AT SAINT-DENIS

Present Paris Fair Result of Long Line of Exhibitions

By LEWIS REX MILLER
Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The Paris Fair, which opens here May 17, in its present form, dates only from 1904. But a long succession of distinguished predecessors can be traced back through the centuries.

From the beginning of the Middle Ages fairs were held. The earliest were not in the city itself, but in places which were then neighboring towns or hamlets, and which have now been partly or entirely absorbed into the vast metropolitan area.

Saint-Denis Fair

Such was the fair of Saint-Denis, which flourished as early as 629 A. D., and to which King Dagobert I gave a charter exempting it from taxes and guaranteeing protection to the merchants and their goods, along with assurance of prompt administration of justice in all commercial disputes which might arise among the traders.

Commencing Oct. 9 each year, the fair lasted four weeks. At one time, a considerable traffic in slaves was carried on, but Queen Bathilde, who had herself been born in slavery, and who, knowing at first hand the hardships of thralldom, persuaded her husband, Clovis II, to forbid the inhuman traffic.

Under Charlemagne and his successors, it was found necessary to restrict trading not only in slaves, but also in horses and arms, lest these prized commodities fall into the hands of the barbarians (Avars and Danes) who were threatening the frontiers of the Carolingian empire.

Another medieval fair which was held just outside the walls of Paris was the Foire du Lendit, held on the second Wednesday in June. Here all sorts of commodities were offered for sale, from horses and plows to tapestries, furs, laces and silverware.

Among the fairs which may be described as more strictly Parisian was the fair of Saint Lazare or Saint-Ladre, which was founded in 1110. It was originally held on lands belonging to the priory of Sant-Lazare, between Paris and Saint-Denis. At first of only eight days' duration, it later lasted from 15 to 18 days.

King's Weights

In order to increase the King's revenues, all the merchants of Paris were obliged to rent space for exhibits, or at least to close their shops and go to the grounds as long as the exhibition was in progress.

During the fair the standard weights and measures, known as the King's weights, were kept on hand to guarantee square dealing. At other times they were deposited at the Louvre, or confined to the care of the Provost of the Merchants at a house in the Rue des Lombards. Any commercial disputes arising at the fair were promptly adjudicated before a special court which sat for this purpose four times a day: at 8 o'clock in the morning, at noon, at vespers, and at the hour of candlelighting. Appeals could be carried before the Provost of Paris.

With the improvement of means of transport by land and water, the fair became more and more important and was increasingly frequented. Trade was principally in foodstuffs, but almost every commodity found its way to the Halles.

Many little streets in this part of Paris took their names from the different commodities or crafts represented at the fair. Among those which have disappeared were the Rues de la Chanvrerie (Hemp Sellers' Street), de la Grande et Petite Friperie (Old Clothes Street, or Petticoat Lane), and de la Fromagerie (Cheese Makers' Street). The Rues de la Poterie (Pottery Street), de la Lingerie (Linen Street), de la Ferronnerie (Ironmongery Street), and des Déchargeurs (Porters' Street) still remain as monuments to the trades and occupations which have thrived in their vicinity for more than 700 years.

Another fair known as that of Saint-Lazare, which grew out of the original fair just described, was held on the present site of the Gare de l'Est. It lasted for only one day each year, and the constables of the Chatelet quarter were authorized to take forcible possession of any goods remaining at the ground after the prescribed day (Aug. 11) had passed.

Toy Fair

Out of Saint-Lazare Fair grew another—the Fair of Saint-Laurent. In the 17th century it was famous as a market for toys and household utensils, and crowds frequented it, drawn by the plays and spectacles, especially marionette shows, which were its specialty. It had its own grounds, neatly laid out and surrounded by a wall, and streets lined with trees. It lasted from June 28 to Sept. 30.

One of its most important features was the trade in gardeners' and workmen's tools, hence the exhibition may thus be considered as a predecessor of the agricultural expositions of today.

The Saint-Laurent Fair was the first to go to the trouble of making itself atractive and even beautiful. It was very popular from 1666 to 1775. Its shops were tastefully decorated, and formed a harmonious setting for exhibits of articles de luxe. It came to an end with the outbreak of the French Revolution.

Saint-Laurent Fair was especially famous for its theater. This new form of entertainment—for the fair shows were different from the ordinary theaters—won such a place in the people's affections that it was able to survive in spite of strenuous opposition offered to it by the Opéra, the Comédie-Française, and the Comédie-Italienne.

On the left bank of the Seine, near what is today the Latin quarter, grew up the fair of Saint-Germain. Founded originally by the Abbey of Saint-Germain-des-Prés as a means of selling off the surplus produce from the Abbey's lands, it became very important in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Held at first in the autumn, it was later changed to early springtime, when the court was usually at Paris and the people of wealth and quality had not yet emigrated to the country. It was primarily a market for products of Parisian industry, notably articles de luxe.

From 1511 onward, it was housed in permanent buildings, chief among which was a hall reputed to be the largest roofed-in building in the world.

One feature of the Saint-German fair was that it was open by night as well as by day. After the busy traffic of the daylight hours, people of quality came in the evening to amuse themselves. Lords and ladies, and sometimes the King himself, were to be seen in the illuminated streets of the fair. Like Saint-Laurent Fair, that of Saint-German became famous for its marionette shows and theatrical performances. Eventually, it ceased to have any commercial importance and degenerated into a somewhat disorderly resort. In 1811 Napoleon ordered a market to be built on the site of the fair, which had become the property of the City of Paris.

Fair of Saint-Ovide

The fair of Saint-Ovide, which had no proper habitation until the eighteenth century, came eventually to occupy two of the squares which are best known to visitors to Paris, namely the Place Vendome and the Place de la Concorde. It lasted throughout the month of September. But it, too, eventually became an unruly festival in the course of which charlatans and confectioners preyed upon the purses of the Paris crowd.

Two typically Parisian fairs which have entirely disappeared were the Temple Fair and the Onion Fair. The former was so-called because it was held in the inclosure of the Temple, originally the chief seat of the Knights Templars in France, and later a prison where the royal family was confined in the course of the French Revolution. It lasted only one day each year, and was principally frequented by furriers and mercers.

An old Parisian fair which still survives is the Ham Fair. Originating at the end of the fifteenth century, it was, like the Onion Fair, at first held each Easter in front of Notre Dame. A great variety of hams, sausages, and salt meats from all parts of France are here displayed and sold.

Although differing from the fairs in their nature and purpose, the great expositions which have been held at Paris have nevertheless had an important influence on trade and commerce.

They originated not primarily as commercial enterprises, but as art exhibitions. The Academy of Painting as early as 1648 organized expositions where its students could display their work in public and have them judged by competent authorities. Such displays have continued ever since to thrive in great numbers in Paris.

The first Paris exposition in the modern sense was held in 1798, on the Champ de Mars, having been organized by François de Neufchateau, Minister of the Interior under the Directory. There were 110 exhibitors, and 23 awards were given.

The second exposition was held in accordance with a decree of Bonaparte in the court of the Louvre, in 1801, and was devoted primarily to new inventions. Painters and sculptors commenced to hold aloof from these expositions and showed some disdain for their commercial character.

Exposition of 1806

The exposition of 1806 was held on the Esplanade of the Invalides, where the Paris Fair was to take up its abode a century later, and was notable for the artistic decoration of its buildings and for the striking advance in textile industries which was indicated by the exhibits.

Under the restored Bourbon monarchy, expositions continued to be held in the court of the Louvre every four years. That of 1827 was especially memorable because of its display of machinery operated by steam engines, which were just being perfected.

The first expositions confined their exhibits to the products of French industry, and were a strictly national institution. But, as a result of the first Universal International Exposition held at London in 1851, which was an enormous success, a Universal Exposition was held in Paris in 1855, in a Palace of Industry built for the purpose in the Champs-Elysées.

The Eiffel Tower was built for the Exposition of 1889, which surpassed all its predecessors, having 60,000 exhibitors and 33,000,000 visitors. For the Exposition of 1900 were built those characteristically beautiful Parisian landmarks which are admired by visitors today, the Alexander III Bridge, the Grand Palais and the Petit Palais.

Then came the Paris Fair, as it is known today, which was first held in 1904 on the site of the old market of the Temple. Originally devoted almost entirely to displays by manufacturers of toys and of miscellaneous trinkets known as "articles of Paris," and strictly French, even Parisian, in its scope, it shortly assumed a broader aspect. New trades and industries found a place within the fair's precincts. It was transferred to the Grand Palais, and then to other locations. During and after the World War the fair grew rapidly in size and importance, and eventually became the great international exhibition which it is today.

Distinction and Charm Were Always Parisian Attributes

Photo Archives Photographiques.

A PARIS FAIR OF OTHER DAYS

While Most of the Middle-Age Fairs Were Held Outside the City's Walls, Several Attained the Distinction of Locating in the Very Heart of Paris, in the Place Vendôme and the Place de la Concorde. Fashion, Garbed in Hoopskirts and Powdered Perruques, Frequented Them. It Is Easy to Imagine Dumas's Famous Three Musketeers Promenading Arm in Arm and the Courtly Sweeping Bow of D'Artagnan as He Encountered Some Great Lady of the Court. Marionette Shows Were Given In the Evenings and Even Theatrical Entertainments. In Fact, Out of the Performances Given in the Saint-Laurent Fair Grew the Present Opéra Comique. The Saint-Germain Fair, on the Left Bank of the Seine, Was Originally a Market for the Vegetables, Fruit and Other Produce From the Rich Lands Belonging to the Abbey of Saint-Germain-des-Prés, and Was Visited by Royalty.

Foreign Catalogue Prizes Much Sought

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—In keeping with the international character of the Paris Fair is the Foreign Language Catalogue Competition which the fair committee has organized. Twenty thousand francs ($800) in prizes will be distributed among the French firms publishing the best catalogues in foreign languages. The competition is open to all French manufacturers, producers or wholesalers.

The purpose of the competition is to encourage firms seeking to find or maintain a market abroad for French products to approach their prospective customers in their native tongue. "If you wish to sell goods to the foreigner, you must describe them to him in the language which he understands," declares the committee.

There will be four prizes of 6000 francs ($240), 4000 francs ($160), 2000 francs ($80), and 1000 francs ($40), respectively. A surplus fund of 7000 francs ($280) will be left at the disposal of the judges, to be awarded at their discretion, either in increasing these prizes or in creating new awards.

The jury will be composed of M. P-E. Flandin, Minister of Commerce, the director of commercial expansion of the Ministry of Commerce; the chairmen of the commerce committees of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, the president of the Chamber of Commerce of Paris, the chairman of the Paris fair committee, the director of the National Office of Foreign Commerce, and three other members nominated by the Paris fair committee.

The prize catalogues will be exhibited throughout the duration of the fair, in the book and publicity section.

Old World Paris Lures Art Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—In the historic Place des Vosges, No. 9, housed in the ancient Hotel de Chaulnes, are the Paris ateliers of the New York School of Fine and Applied Art. Visitors to Paris are invited to visit this Old World quarter, in the heart of the ancient and historic Marais, and see the work of the students of the school. The Place des Vosges retains its charming little park with its fountains and trees, untouched by the passage of the years since the seventeenth century. An equestrian statue of Louis XIII is surrounded by the original houses, each with its own court. Here dwelt from time to time such personages as Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin, Bossuet, Madame de Sévigné, Victor Hugo and Rachel, perhaps the most famous of all French actresses.

Two Americans are responsible for this blending of study with the things of beauty themselves—Frank Alvah Parsons and William M. Odom. They have evolved this American venture in France as a part of, and complement to, the New York School of Fine and Applied Art in New York City.

The Paris ateliers were opened in 1920 with a class of 20 students. From the original plan of sending a class of students from America to Europe, to enrich the New York school's program by including research work, the Paris branch has grown to a center under a faculty of experts, both American and French, where students may study professionally interior architecture and decoration, costume design, poster advertising and illustration.

French Engineers to Visit U. S. Cities

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—A party of French engineers, headed by Xavier Morand, director of Groupe de l'Industrie Automobile, has sailed for America for a tour of the industrial centers, including New York, Detroit, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Philadelphia.

The automobile race at Indianapolis and inspections of motor factories at Detroit and elsewhere are among their objectives. They will sail for home on June 7.

ROTARIANS AT SYDNEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Some 700 Rotarians from the United States, China, Japan, Honolulu, New Zealand and outlying parts of Australia, attended the recent third Pacific conference of the Rotary International here.

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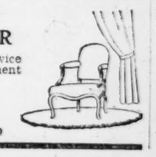

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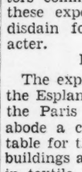

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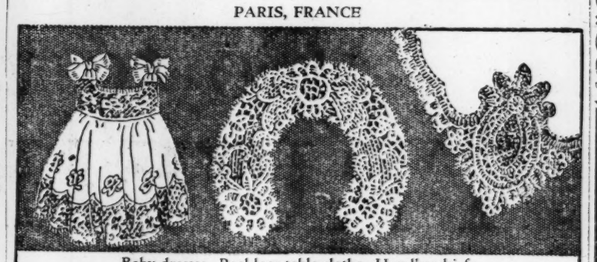
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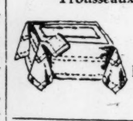
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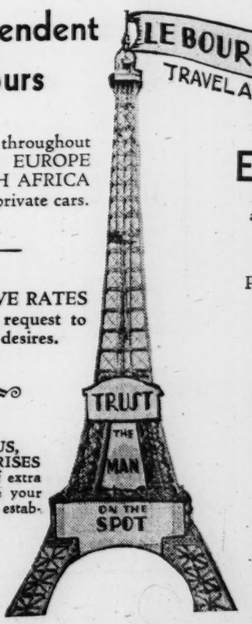

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MARTEL TELLS WHAT IS A FAIR WITH CAPITAL 'F'

Administrator of Paris Exposition Explains the Various Differentiations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—To the man in the street, perhaps, "Fairs is fairs," but not to experts such as M. E. Martel, administrator-general of the Paris Fair. According to him there are not only Fairs and fairs, but also expositions. And there is more than a distinction: there is a difference.

What, then, is a Fair, with a capital F? To be entitled to that designation, according to M. Martel, an exhibition should fulfill the conditions attaching to membership in the Union of International Fairs, of which the Paris Fair is a member. These conditions, as fixed by the Congress of the Union held at Leipzig in 1923, require that a member Fair should (1) be international and recognized as such by its government, (2) be organized by permanent institutions officially recognized by the authorities of its country, (3) have a record of at least five years of existence, (4) admit of no festival nor manifestation not of a commercial character within its precincts, (5) possess a proper establishment having a permanent character, (6) accept as participants only producers, exclusive agents and wholesale commission merchants, to the exclusion of any other merchants or dealers, and (7) forbid absolutely sales of goods to be carried away from the Fair.

Fairs and Expositions

Certainly no great commercial exhibition fulfilling all these requirements will be confused with humble relations which happen to bear the same name, such as the Gingerbread Fair and the Ham Fair. They have their place, to be sure, and an important—and sometimes picturesque—place it is; but they are not to be included in the same category with the world's great commercial exhibitions.

And if these are Fairs, what are Expositions? The difference lies in this, that fairs are primarily commercial enterprises, while expositions are primarily shows, or displays. It is a difference in purpose and in point of view, and it entails differences in manifestation. The Fair, destined for the enjoyment and profit only of manufacturers and merchants, maintains a strictly economic character. Of short duration, concentrated, intense, it is housed in buildings which are specially adapted to its purpose and which are permanent and not necessarily spectacular. It allows no selling of goods to be carried away, no paid sampling or tasting.

The Exposition, on the other hand, is an exhibition having a stately and official character, and is characterized by the erection of striking or unusual buildings to serve a merely temporary purpose, or destined for some other use at a later date. It includes attractions, amusements, sales of all sorts, is of long duration, and arises much more from schemes for display or instruction and education than from a purely commercial conception. In expositions only the most important industrial establishments of each nation can take part.

Because of the high prices which have to be charged for space, workmen and small manufacturers are unable to participate, whereas the Fair affords them an opportunity of making themselves and their wares known. "While the Exposition is the official and periodic demonstration of the industrial power of a country, the Fair is a free market, accessible to all, fertile in comparisons, whose only aim is to facilitate the meeting of seller and buyer."

Agents for Peace

The great international fairs, according to M. Martel, are among the principal agencies working for the establishment of world peace. The business life of Europe has today resumed its normal course. Out of the World War, and the trying times which followed it, has come an irresistible desire for a stable and enduring peace. The Union of International Fairs has been formed as one of the most active and effective instruments of concord, "an institution which symbolizes the economic solidarity to which the prosperity of the nations is henceforth bound, and which bears witness to the persevering and relentless effort of the present generation in favor of the necessary reconciliation and intercourse of peoples."

The great international fair of today is organized by a permanent committee which does more than merely prepare for a brief exhibition. It not only attracts as many buyers to the fairgrounds as possible, but becomes a permanent information bureau for its clients. Its representatives abroad find foreign markets for exhibitors and keep them informed as to trade opportunities, customs duties, transportation charges, and bargains in materials. Foreign agents of a fair become active auxiliaries of the nation's industries.

Should fairs be specialized? Should each trade or industry maintain its own separate exhibition? Should only the major industries of each country be represented, and the minor industries excluded? These questions have been much debated. The conclusions arrived at by M. Martel are that it would be impracticable to oblige the fairs to become specialized and that an attempt to do so would result in unduly increasing the number of exhibitions. "To the project of specialization," he urges the Union of International Fairs, "let us oppose the more rational conception of the inclusion in the great International Fairs of Salons, Weeks, or specialized Fairs. In place of the dispersion of efforts, let us advocate the concentration of all activities."

International Fairs

International Fairs played no small part in placing the new nations which came into existence after the World War on their feet, economically speaking. These exhibitions enabled the new countries of Europe to discover the markets which their reviving industries required. Visited by many buyers, these Fairs greatly contributed to the rapid establishment of economic equilibrium, and to the security of labor.

The Fair of today, declares M. Martel, "fulfills new needs, at the same time that it solves ancient problems: it automatically regulates the free play of commercial intercourse: it determines its course; it orients industrial production logically, according to domestic and foreign requirements; it keeps trade informed; it supplements national, regional or local touristic advertising; in short, it constitutes, for the world as a whole as well as for national units, the most active of stimulants, from the purely commercial point of view." It keeps the merchant abreast of times which are rapidly changing both at home and abroad, it shows the manufacturer the standard to which he must attain to keep up with his competitors. To the seller, it affords an opportunity of displaying his goods where assembled buyers have come expressly to inspect them, it makes him new friends and gets him new accounts, and it lets him know what the market wants. For the buyer, it saves time by concentrating before him all the products of a certain industry, with the opportunity of making instant comparisons as to quality and price; it shows him new models, and places him in personal touch with the producer.

Last but not least, the modern Fair is a great "normalizer," because in it the artisan and the small manufacturer have an opportunity to present their new models with a minimum of expense and on a footing of equality with their largest competitors. Ranged alongside the "normalized" objects of large-scale production, the products of independent industry act as stimulants to progress and regulators of prices.

Franco-U. S. Issues on Way to Solution

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Definite progress toward a solution of the knotty problem of double taxations is reported by three American experts, Mr. Alvord, Mr. Carroll, and Mr. Adams, who are now in Paris attempting to solve Franco-American difficulties of this description.

Since arriving on May 1 from Washington, they have been conferring with French officials and American business men as a preliminary to negotiations which it is hoped will lead to a bilateral agreement. The shipping industry has led the way in this matter. Under existing American law the United States exempts from taxation the profits of foreign shipping companies if the foreign country reciprocally exempts the profits of American companies. An agreement between France and the United States on this point has been in effect since 1927.

According to the Hawley bill, now pending in the United States Congress, if a reciprocal agreement were entered into with France, for example, all dividends and interest payments to resident or domestic American corporations would be exempt from French taxation. Conversely, French corporations in the United States would receive the same exemption.

The International Chamber of Commerce, which has its headquarters in Paris, is also working on this problem. Its special committee under the chairmanship of Robert Julliard, president of the Comptoir des Compte, Geneva, is collaborating with the fiscal committee of the League of Nations. The general policy of the International Chamber is in line with the provisions of the Hawley bill.

Paris Without Its Fairs Would Not Be Paris

TYPICAL STREET OF EXHIBITS

No Other People in Europe Love a Fair More Than the Parisians, and It Is Pretty Safe to Say That Somewhere in the City One Is Going On at All Times. Any Morning the Resident in Certain Districts May Rub His Eyes With Surprise at Seeing Rows of "Baraques," Displaying All Sorts of Quaint Things for Sale, Lining Both Sides of the Street. And They Depart With Equally Startling Rapidity.

Inter-American Commission of Women Repudiate 'Decadent Millions of Europe'

Mrs. Belmont Declares Men Have Now Lost Their Slaves and Hopes Enlightened Women the World Over Will Oppose Nationality Code Adopted at The Hague

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Returning to America by way of Paris from the Conference on Codification of International Law at The Hague, Miss Doris Stevens, chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, declared that women's organizations everywhere would be urged to oppose signature or ratification of the Nationality Convention adopted by the conference, which fails to give women equal nationality rights with men. The United States delegates to the conference refused to sign the convention for this reason.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, president of the National Woman's Party, U. S. A., at a meeting in her Paris home, which was attended by Miss Stevens, Miss Fanny Bunand Sevastos, executive secretary of the Inter-American Commission of Women, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Miss Katherine Hilles and Miss Margaret Whittemore, officers of the National Woman's Party, as well as by Señora Marta Vergara of Chile and Mlle. Simonne Tery of France, issued a vigorous statement on behalf of women's nationality rights, which was, in part, as follows:

"This act of the United States Government shows clearly that our Government recognized the fact that the time is past when men can longer govern women. We ask no favors. We women—as women—acknowledge no weakness, and want nothing given us. There are, of course, incompetent women of small vision, but there are also weak and helpless men. What we object to is that all women, as such, are still considered all over the world as unable to direct their own destinies.

"When the United States stood up alone at The Hague, the only nation among 45 nations, to repudiate the Old World subjection of women, I personally think this showed how far our hemisphere has outstripped Europe. As long as this attitude prevails in the rest of the world, it seems to me useless for our country to be a party to such a conference as was held at The Hague. We have nothing in common with the decadent nations of Europe.

"The men of the Old World still frankly oppose the social evolution of women. These men have lost their slaves. They have lost their serfs. They have lost their dominion over the working classes. They still think they can dominate women. It terrifies them to think that in the future women mean to govern themselves and that some women in the world have already escaped their bondage.

"It is useless for men to oppose us. It only awakens in us greater determination to abolish the domination they endeavor to hold over us.

"Marriage does not put a man's nationality in jeopardy. Our loyalty to our country is just as important as men's. Our allegiance is just as precious as men's. Simply because we have seen fit to marry a man of another country, the state may take away our birthright. Such immoral conduct on the part of the state deserves our contempt and repudiation. The most degrading thing that can happen to a man, and the last penalty resorted to short of death, is to take away a man's citizenship, and yet this degredation may be put upon woman if she marries the man of her choice.

"I hope the enlightened women the world over will oppose the nationality code adopted at The Hague, which code accepts and does not repudiate this degradation. I hope that will foment a rebellion in each of the countries participating in the Hague conference."

AUSTRALIANS SEE SNAG IN NEW BILL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—Labor Government proposals for the alteration of the Federal Constitution giving power to Parliament to alter the Constitution at will without taking a referendum of the people are virtually certain to be passed by the House of Representatives, as the Government has a large majority in that chamber.

In the Senate, however, the Opposition has an overwhelming majority and rejection appears to be certain there. The Constitution provides that the law proposed must be passed by an absolute majority of each House of Parliament, and within six months of its passage through both Houses it shall be submitted in each State to the electors.

On supposition that the measures will be passed by both Houses, it has been announced that the referendum will be held in July. In the event of the bill being rejected by either House, the Government may submit it again within three months, and if rejected by one house, the Governor-General may submit it to the people.

FRANCE IS READY TO WELCOME ALL VISITORS TO FAIR

(Continued from Page 1)

has not only for the commercial and industrial, but also for the artistic and touristic world. More than 2,000,000 people visited the fair grounds in 1929. Coming as it does at the height of the Paris season, the exposition draws its clientele from an unusually cosmopolitan assemblage.

The fair comprises about 50 sections, including electrical goods and machinery, to which 44,000 square meters of space are allotted, building, food and drink, furnishing trades, agricultural machinery, iron and steel, acetylene equipment, music, decorative art, clothing and fashions, books and printing, and posters and publicity.

Goods coming from foreign countries to the fair are admitted provisionally without payment of customs duties and, in addition, the French railway companies have a special rate for transport of exhibits, with return free of charge. The railways also grant a reduction of 50 per cent on the journey to Paris for the head of any French or foreign firm exhibiting at the fair. They make a similar reduction to French merchants and manufacturers belonging to a recognized association or syndicate and traveling in groups or 10 or more. Other transportation concessions are made under certain conditions to both French and foreign business men visiting the fair.

Several air lines offer reductions of from 20 to 25 per cent to buyers, both French and foreign, voyaging to or from Paris for this purpose. Exhibitors and buyers having return tickets are granted a free extension of 15 days by the French railways. Passport visés, where necessary, are granted at a reduced rate for the period of the fair.

Paris Is Making Preparations to Hold Exhibition Descriptive of Its Colonies

French Tricolor Waves Over Huge Territory With Population of 100,000,000—Other Nations Will Take Part in Exposition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS — France, and especially Paris, is always a focus for travelers from every corner of the world, but in 1931 a special attraction will be felt by the inhabitants of her colonies—and of the colonies of other countries as well. The International Colonial Exposition, which will open next spring, will direct world attention to the magnificent overseas empire over which the Tricolor waves today, an empire which has a population of 100,000,000 and whose territory stretches from Miquelon to Madagascar, from Saigon to Senegal.

This "Greater France" is an economic unit of world stature, a picturesque conglomeration of varying races, creeds and colors. To make it better known, to reveal its human and material resources, a veritable "colonial cosmos" is being constructed in the Bois de Vincennes, on the outskirts of Paris.

Other Nations to Participate

Six other nations, Great Britain, Portugal, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Denmark, will take part, also the score or more of France's overseas possessions. Whether the United States Government will decide to participate officially remains to be seen—a bill appropriating $250,000 for this purpose is now pending in Congress—but in any event numerous American firms have requested authorization to exhibit their products in the Exposition.

The reason for this is that the French colonies constitute a growing market for American manufacturers. Exports from the United States to French colonies have increased in value from $7,000,000 in 1913 to $28,000,000 in 1929, and United States imports from these territories have grown from $2,000,000 in 1913 to $11,000,000 in 1929. According to Dr. Julius Klein, United States Assistant Secretary of Commerce, "the French colonial market will in a few years play a big rôle in the ensemble of American foreign commerce."

American Houses in Paris

Many American business houses are represented in Paris by French branches, duly organized under French law, and as such are entitled to obtain space in the Metropolitan Section of the Exposition.

Preparations for the opening, still almost a year in the future, are already beginning to transform not only the Bois de Vincennes, but adjacent sections of Paris. Subways are being built to the Exposition entrance, and whole blocks of buildings will shortly be razed to permit of widening the principal approaches to the fairgrounds, in order to provide for the enormous stream of motorcars, buses and trams which will carry visitors to the exhibition.

Among the picturesque buildings to be erected is a reproduction of the famous temple of Angkor-Vat, in Siam, which is a magnificent example of the type of architecture indigenous to French Indo-China.

Zoo and Aquarium

Other popular features will include a zoological garden and an aquarium, which may be made permanent. Although Paris already has menageries in the Jardin des Plantes and the Jardin d'Acclimatation, it is felt that a thoroughly modern and up-to-date zoo in the Bois de Vincennes might attract many visitors, without necessarily diminishing the attendance at the others.

And although Paris has an aquarium, at the Trocadero, the one proposed for the Exposition is of an entirely different nature. It is intended to present, on the one hand, collections from French waters, such as may be suitable for breeding in the colonies, and on the other, exotic specimens which have already been acclimated in French waters. The building would be so constructed as to admit a maximum of natural light, and the water in the tanks would be warmed. A permanent colonial museum will probably grow out of the Exposition.

Strange Music to be Heard

Not only art and architecture and strange forms of animal life, but also the music of French possessions overseas will be imported for the delectation of Parisians and visitors. There will be a Malgache choir from Madagascar, which will sing the weird and stirring folk songs of that great island, quartets from Senegal and Syria, and orchestras from Indo-China and Martinique. Primitive instruments will be imported from Africa, Asia and French Australasia. In the permanent colonial museum will be kept a comprehensive collection of colonial music.

Maps, engravings, paintings and sculpture dealing with the history of the French colonial empire will be collected and displayed.

Among the French towns and cities which will maintain special exhibits is Dieppe, which has had a long and intimate connection with colonial affairs.

The Exposition will be the principal magnet drawing visitors to Paris in 1931.

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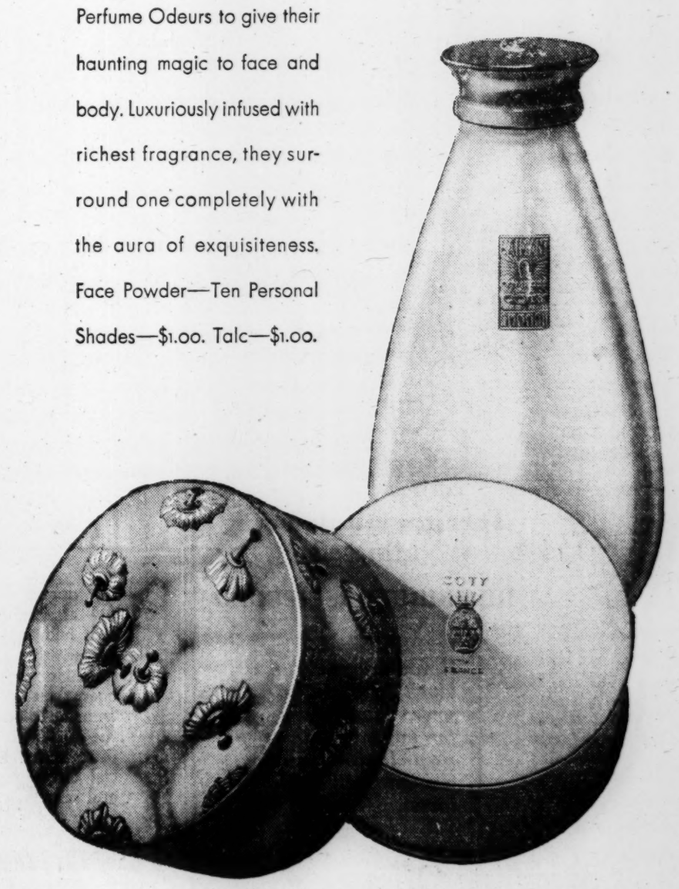

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French Capital on Banks of the Seine Will Be Scene of Gayety for Two Weeks

WORLD CHAMBER OF TRADE GREETS NEW WORLD BANK

Institution Will Help to Stabilize Credit, Georges Theunis Believes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Georges Theunis, president of the International Chamber of Commerce, which has its headquarters in Paris, in his annual report expresses the enthusias with which the chamber welcomes the advent of the Bank for International Settlements.

"An organization such as the International Chamber of Commerce," he declares, "the aim of which is to facilitate and improve economic relations between the nations, can but welcome with great hope the establishment of an organization such as the Bank for International Settlements. I see in it a means of international co-operation that can render the greatest services.

"It is hardly necessary to recall the policy and views always upheld by the international chamber which, from the time of its Rome Congress in 1923, in its resolution on world economic restoration, expressed the opinion that the solution of the problems of interallied debts and of reparations—indispensable to economic peace—ought to be arrived at as rapidly as possible.

Stabilization of Credit

"These problems, the chamber felt, could be solved only if they were considered, not from the political point of view, but solely from the economic point of view. The recommendation put forward by the chamber at that time has now been given definite form in a complete organization—the Bank for International Settlements—one of the fundamental functions of which is to provide the mechanism for shifting the reparations debt from the political to the financial sphere, so as to assimilate as closely as possible this obligation to an ordinary commercial liability.

"I trust that the Bank for International Settlements will greatly contribute to maintaining the stability of the world's credit structure, and so favor international economic development."

M. Theunis's position places him in a unique post of observation from which to view world economic conditions. His annual report, which reviews the world situation in 1929 and broadly outlines the prospects for the coming year, is notable for the breadth of its perspective and the acuteness of its observations. In viewing the world banking situation he emphasizes the recovery by Paris of its position as a financial center.

Paris as Financial Center

"As the Paris market," observes M. Theunis "has regained its pre-war importance as a long-term capital market and is preparing to develop actively its short-term money market, there will in future be three principal markets: London, New York and Paris, to which industrial and commercial interests of the entire world will be able to turn; and this without neglecting financial centers of secondary importance, but of unquestionable value. The existence of three competing international financial centers will have a favorable influence on the determination of money rates, and also introduce greater regularity in international monetary operations as a result of the distribution of the risks."

After analyzing the banking situation in New York and London, M. Theunis turns to the Paris money market, which, he remarks, "is dominated by the gold holdings of the Bank of France, which are equal in amount to one-half the gold reserve of the United States. In addition, the Bank of France has foreign holdings estimated at $1,000,000,000. In utilizing these important reserves the interests concerned are giving serious consideration to the effect of their policy on the general welfare. The Bank of France has already taken steps to facilitate the development in Paris of a short-term money market. Thus it has introduced the discount of seven-day paper, prolonged by the time of presentation of paper for discount, and encouraged the establishment of an acceptance bank that will fulfill in Paris the same functions as the London acceptance houses. Besides, since the war, the principal financial institutions in Paris have greatly extended their acceptance business."

Heads International Chamber of Commerce

GEORGES THEUNIS

Labor Scarce in France

Outstanding features of French economic life in 1929 were an increase in cost of living, an increase of 10 per cent in industrial production, increases in production and consumption of coal, and an increase in the potash output. There was no unemployment, but rather a dearth of labor; the number of strikes decreased, and the average increase of wages was 10 per cent, as compared with 5 per cent in 1928.

Commenting on industrial tendencies of recent years, M. Theunis observes, "When one considers world industrial importance evolution since the war, one cannot fail to be struck by the increasing importance assumed by the production of articles of consumption. If the industrial revolution of the beginning of the nineteenth century saw the expansion of the textile industry, if the period of development of railways and of steam navigation marked the great progress of metallurgical industries and of coal, the post-war period appears to us to be characterized by the expansion of industries supplying current needs and contributing to the comfort of the masses. Just as increasing numbers of the masses are accumulating capital in the form of securities and taking an interest in stock exchange transactions, thus satisfying the incessant needs of industry for capital, so the general improvement in the living conditions of wage earners in recent years and the spread of education have intensified the demand for foodstuffs, luxury and semi-luxury articles, such as automobiles, radio sets, moving picture films and artificial silk goods.

"If increased consumption throughout the world is the sign of an improved condition of the masses, it is at the same time that of a very important industrial evolution. For many years the coal industry and the iron and steel industries were those that absorbed the most capital and supplied the products playing the mose important rôle in production. Today, in the United States, for instance, the automobile industry has taken first place. It gives direct employment to 3,800,000 people, indirect employment to 535,000; a total of 4,335,000 workers."

With regard to cartels, the year 1929 marked no very great progress. The zinc cartel was denounced. "The rubber market remained disorganized as a result of the prolonged rupture of the entente between producers. On the other hand, the steel and the copper cartels gave favorable results, as did the entente for the production of wood pulp between Scandinavian countries and international ententes for various other industrial products. The match trust pursued its world-wide progress, obtaining a monopoly of production in various countries. The merger of the 'Margarine Unie' and 'Lever' interests gave world-wide importance to this industrial group in countries consuming margarine, oil and soap, and in countries producing oleaginous materials. France adhered to the benzol, ferro-tungsten, railway car and superphosphates cartels."

There were few labor conflicts in 1929. "Strikes," declares M. Theunis, "are a feature of modern economic life that unfortunately must always be taken into account; but in 1929, the importance of labor conflicts appears to have been very much smaller than during the previous years. Wages showed a tendency to become stabilized. The general rate of production would seem to indicate that great variation in wages, incompatible with the general price tendency, are a thing of the past."

World's Champion Pilot of Seaplanes

Photo Intran

JEAN MERMOZ

Hydroplane Record Won by Frenchman

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Jean Mermoz, pilot for the Aeropostale Company, has captured the hydroplane record formerly held by Connell and Rodd of the United States. Flying a Latécoère machine, he remained aloft 30 hours and 25 minutes, and covered 3345 kilometers. The former distance record was 2525 kilometers.

Mermoz has a long record of service in South America, and the machine which he was flying is intended for service in that country, and more especially for the transatlantic section of the Paris-Buenos Aires route, from the African coast at St. Louis, Senegal, to the Brazilian landing at Natal. It is a single-motor plane with a Hispano engine. Mermoz will inaugurate in this machine the regular transatlantic mail service between Senegal and Brazil, which will reduce the time required for letters to go from Paris to Buenos Aires to four days and a half. At present eight days are required by the ship and air route, and three weeks by mail steamer.

Among Mermoz's former exploits are the following: In 1927 he flew from Toulouse to St. Louis, Senegal, without landing in 23 hours. In 1928 he flew the Buenos Aires-Rio de Janeiro route with the most regularity. He helped to organize the air terminal at Buenos Aires, and introduced night flying in the Argentine. He made the flight from Rio de Janeiro to Puerto-Suarez, Bolivia, without landing, a distance of 1800 kilometers, partly over desert regions and virgin forests. He made the aerial reconnaissances on the line between Buenos Aires and Asuncion, Paraguay. In 1928, he made two flights from Buenos Aires to Santiago, Chile, and return.

He has more than 4000 hours of flying to his credit, and has the reputation of being a pilot who gets through to his destination no matter what difficulties and obstacles may present themselves.

American Library in Paris Offers Musical Compositions From Home

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The American Library in Paris, whose director is Burton Stevenson, is meeting with success in inaugurating a department of American music.

Just as the library seeks to interpret the United States to Europe by making its literature readily available on this side of the Atlantic, so it now is undertaking to form another link between the old and new worlds through the medium of musical art. There is a real demand in Paris for a collection of American musical compositions, and to supply that demand a very comprehensive assortment is being assembled. The new department now seems certain to develop more rapidly and on a much larger scale than was originally anticipated.

Miss Dorothy Lawton, head of the music department of the New York Public Library, has been granted two months' leave of absence in order that she may come to Paris and assist the music librarian, Miss Margaret McNamara, in organizing the department. She will spend August and September here. Miss Lawton is one of the best-known and most-experienced music librarians in the United States, and her advice and assistance will be of great value.

Important contributions of music and of books relating to music have already been made to the library by various publishing houses and by such outstanding musicians as John Philip Sousa, who sent autographed copies of 18 of his marches; Daniel Gregory Mason, professor of music in Columbia University; George W. Chadwick, director of the New England Conservatory of Music; Leo Sowerby, director of the American Conservatory of Music; Carlos Salzedo, president of the National Association of Harpists; Edward B. Hill of the division of music in Harvard University; Frederick Jacobi, John Trasker Howard, Henry Cowell, John Beach, M. Wood Hill, Edgar Stillman-Kelley, John A. Carpenter and others.

The Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York has supplied a complete list of programs covering the last seven seasons and other musical organizations have made important contributions.

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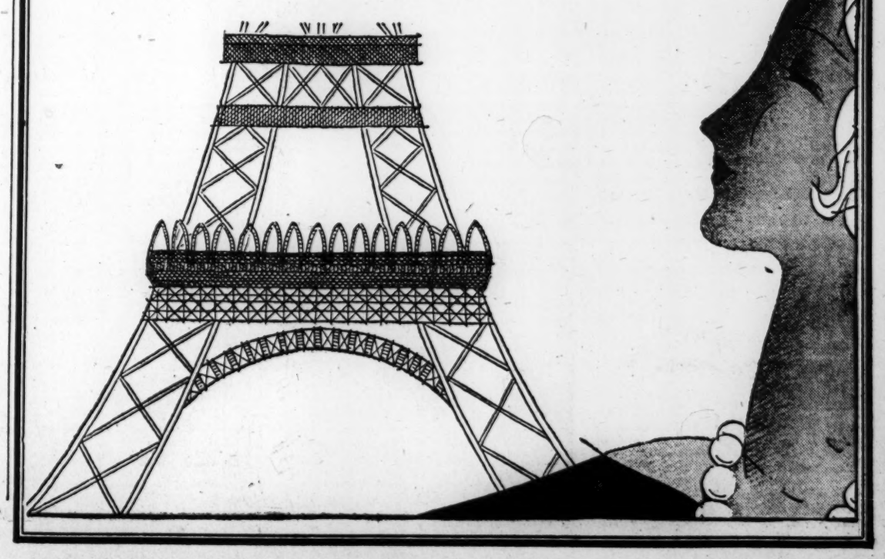

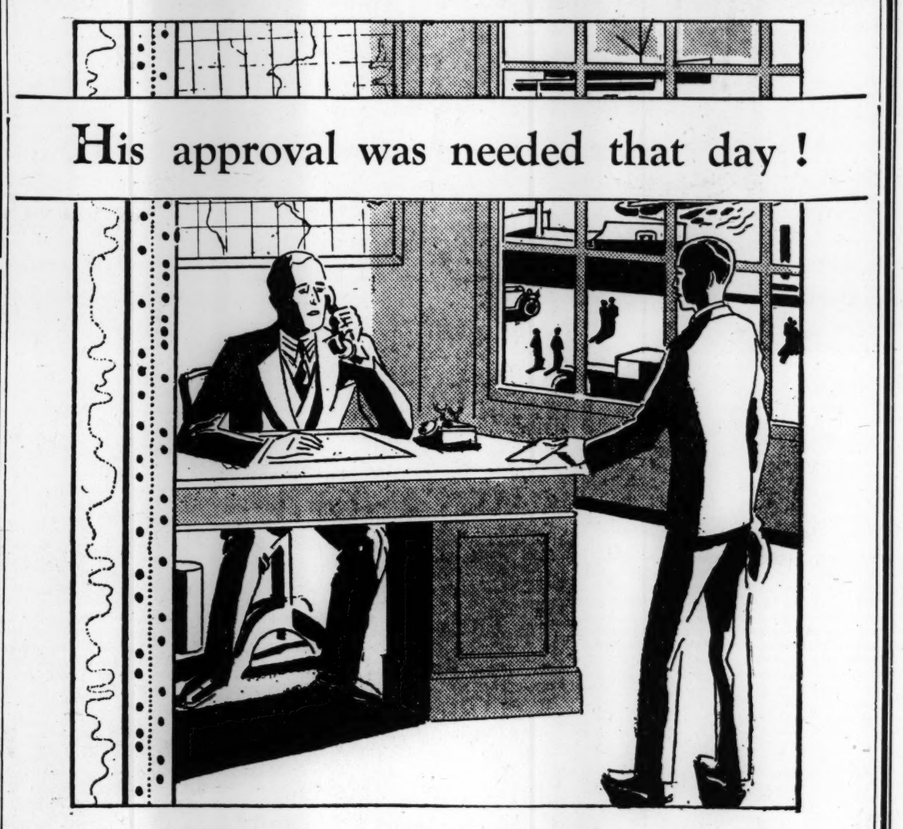

His approval was needed that day!

A quarter to three in Paris on a Friday afternoon. A big manufacturing concern had to get their managing director's consent that day on an important transaction. He was on a pleasure trip, and his boat then at Havana... When the cable from his office came through, he had left the ship on a sightseeing ride... Four hours of searching, telephoning by the Commercial Cables agent... and he got the cable and sent his reply to Paris.

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Parisians Eager to Greet the Thousands of Visitors With a 'Good French Smile'

CHARM OF PARIS A VARIANT FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL

All Roads Lead to Paris, Which Gathers Its Citizens From Every Country

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Is it the place, or is it the people that makes Paris for me the most fascinating city in the world? That is the question I sometimes ask myself; and often I think it is the people, and then again I think it is the place. In reality it is a combination of place and people, yet I like to try to separate its two aspects.

Would Paris be Paris if its beautiful, its historical, its amusing, its quaint edifices and resorts were obliterated; and I were permitted to meet, in a vast glass and iron building like a railway station, all the wise and witty and lovely men and women I have known in the French capital? Would Paris still be Paris for me if it were possible to make abstraction of the men and women I have known?

A case is to be made out for a peopleless Paris; for it is precisely in the summer, when most of my acquaintances are out of town, that Paris is most peaceful and pleasant. Its handsome monuments stand up cleanly against the pure sky.

In the bustle of the crowded days one does not see Paris; one sees only traffic-filled streets. When the streets are comparatively empty, one can stroll quietly along, and look higher than the pavement, and meet unexpected visions at every corner. Then it is that the steeple becomes more important than the people. The slender spire of the Sainte-Chapelle gives one the same thrill as it gave many years ago. One rediscovers Notre-Dame just as one periodically rediscovers Shakespeare.

Paris Attractive as Ever

To an old Parisian like myself the sparkling river, with its boats and barges, flowing under 30 bridges, is as much a revelation as to the tourist. The ancient towers of the Palais de Justice and the Dôme of the Institut de France are still new. Paris presents itself as my private possession. The Luxembourg Gardens belong to me. The Tuileries, bounded by the Louvre, are my personal property. I am persuaded that the boulevards with their trees and cafés were made for me. The Champs-Elysées, which is the most splendid street in Europe, dominated by the Arc de Triomphe, is part of my town estate.

I tread the old ways of the Latin Quarter with the Romans, and I wander in the picturesque streets of the Marais with the men and women of the fifteenth century, and I live with the seventeenth-century residents of the Ile Saint-Louis.

It is possible that Anatole France, Maurice Barrès, Paul Valery, André Gide, Paul Morand, André Maurois, and Henri Béraud, and others I have known, have helped to transfigure these things; and that Rodin and Bourdelle and Isadora Duncan and Claude Monet and Sarah Bernhardt and Georges Clemenceau and a host of others have added something to my Paris.

Yet I think that without them Paris would still be Paris; for it has been created by fourscore generations of illustrious and obscure men and women, and I move, as I walk about its streets, in the glorious company of the Emperor Julian, of Sainte-Géneviève, of Clovis, of Philip-Augustus, of Etienne-Marcel, of Joan of Arc, of Villon, of François Clouet, of Jean-Goujon, of Cathérine de Médicis, of Henri de Navarre, of Richelieu, of Louis XIV, of Molière, of La Fontaine, Boileau, and Racine, of Poussin and Puget, of Le Nôtre, of Colbert, of Voltaire and Rousseau, of Danton and Robespierre, of Napolean, of Victor Hugo and Alexandre Dumas, of Michelet, of Berlioz and Gounod. The goodly company of the centuries is as real as Sacha Guitry and Raymond Poincaré; and I fancy I know Balzac as well as André Tardieu.

What makes the real charm of Paris is its variety. It has an appeal for everybody—for the poet and the painter, for the thinker and the theologian, for the savant and the sociologist, for the student and the worker, for the resident and the traveler, for those who love architecture and those who love intellectuality, for those who seek amusement and those who seek knowledge, for those who admire the past and those who admire modernity; in short, Paris is all things to all men.

A Thousand Parises

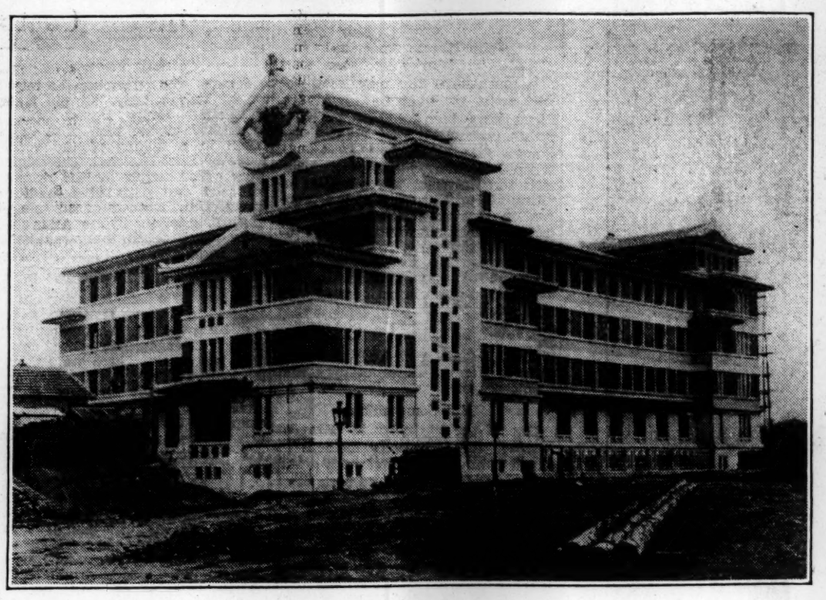
It is a compound of all ages and of all temperaments. It is probably not the same city for you as for me. ... there is really no Paris—or, ... there are a thousand Parises. Paris cannot be described in any matter-of-fact guidebook. It is a domain that each man makes for himself. Paris is a multiform legend. If it did not exist, in the mere material sense, it would still be invented, for the world has need of just such a city.

There are those who tell us, with an air of great solemnity, as though they had made a startling discovery, that Paris is not France. It is true, that France is not bounded by the old Paris walls; it is true that France, too, is a place of infinite variety, and that there is tremendously much worth seeing outside Paris. But it is not denigrating the rest of France to say that the rest of France flows to Paris and Paris flows to the rest of France. It could be shown that Paris is nine-tenths of France; the ambition of every Frenchman is to go to Paris, and Paris is made up of Normans and Bretons and Auvergnats and Alsatians and Provençals and Gascons and Basques and Burgundians and Picards, and every other kind of Frenchman.

Paris is the great French port, though so far inland; it is the great French manufacturing center; it is the home of the university; it is the seat of government; it is the heart of the newspaper world; it is the Mecca of writers and artists; it is, much more than any other capital of any other country, the supreme capital of every French activity.

I began by endeavoring to separate place and people; but that is, of course, impossible. There can be no such question: Is it the place or is it the people which make Paris so fascinating? Obviously it is both, for place and people are Paris.

Indo-China House in University City, Paris



NEW SORBONNE DORMITORY

Students to the Number of 100 From French Indo-China Can Be Accommodated in the New Indo-China House of the University City on the Outskirts of Paris. The Building Is One of the Latest to Be Opened Among the Group of Dormitories Which Are Being Erected to Provide Better Housing for the Many Nationalities Represented in the Sorbonne, Famous University of Paris. Indo-China House Stands Near Netherlands House, and a Building for Cuban Students Will Shortly Rise Beside It. The New Building, Which Embodies Many Features of Indo-Chinese Architecture, Bears on Its Front the Dragon of Annam. Its Public Rooms Are Decorated in Designs Appropriate to Its Purpose. Thoroughly Modern in Structure and Arrangements, It Combines Successfully Advantages of European Comfort and Asiatic Beauty. The Building Was Erected in about 20 Months, and Was Recently Dedicated in the Presence of the President of the Republic, the Young Emperor of Annam, Now a Student at Paris, and High Governmental Officials.

FRANCE REDUCES LANDING TAXES FOR TOURISTS

Visitors Offered Two Weeks in Paris and Provinces for $100 Inclusive

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—"We must greet visitors to France with a good French smile," declared Gaston Gérard, High Commissioner for Tourism, in a recent public address. And visitors to France will be all the more ready to respond with their various and respective national smiles as a result of the accomplishments of the High Commissioner in making France a more convenient, economical and hospitable place in which to spend a holiday.

Not least among the achievements of the High Commissioner and his collaborators has been the suppression of certain taxes which made foreign visitors feel not so welcome as they might otherwise have felt in France. There was the landing and embarkation tax, which was collected from every tourist landing on French soil or boarding ship in a French port. This tax, which had been much complained of not only by foreign visitors but by French people who cater to the tourist traffic, is no longer collected. It ceased to exist when Parliament, passing the finance bill in connection with the 1930 budget, decided there were better ways of raising revenue than by penalizing visitors who chose to begin or end their European tours in France. There still remain, however, certain port taxes levied upon passengers.

Other tax reductions embodied in the new budget should result in lowering hotel and restaurant bills. The luxury tax applicable to hostelries has been reduced from 13 to 10 per cent and from 4 to 3 per cent for different classes of hotels, and will probably be further reduced in the near future to 6 and 2 per cent respectively for hotel keepers who agree to incorporate it in their bills. The incorporation of these taxes in bills, in such a way as to form a net amount, will be welcomed by most visitors from abroad, who are sometimes vexed to find their bills for meals or accommodations increased by the addition of tax charges to the total.

The stamp-tax on restaurant bills and theater tickets has also been done away with.

Another charge to which tourists frequently object, and which M. Gérard is urging restaurant keepers to eliminate, is the "cover charge." This proposal has been welcomed by some restaurateurs, but opposed by others. It is probable, however, that certain classes of restaurants will find it advisable to remove the cover charge from their menus.

A plan has been worked out whereby tourists can enjoy two weeks in France for $100 (2500 francs), including all expenses of transportation, hotel bills, sight-seeing, meals and tips. Under this scheme, each traveler is provided with a book of coupons which will be accepted in payment of traveling expenses. Six days may be spent in Paris, and eight days in the provinces. Each traveler may choose any one of 15 itineraries for his provincial tour. The tours are strictly individual, and can be made alone or with chosen companions. There is no obligation to travel with parties.

In view of these added incentives to tourism, an increased influx of visitors from America and other countries is expected this summer.

More Tourist Travel His Chief Concern

Photo Henri Martinie
GASTON GERARD

Parisian Jardin des Plantes of Today at First 'Only That, and Nothing More'

The Zoological Feature Did Not Become of Importance Until a Century Later Under the Famous Buffon, Who Extended Its Sphere Widely

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—If a visitor should ask a Parisian to direct him to the National Museum of Natural History (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle), he would probably be told that no such place was known. But if he asked the way to the Jardin des Plantes (Botanical Garden), he would probably receive prompt and explicit directions. This is merely because the place is known to the populace not by its official title, but by its shorter and less formal name.

Moreover, to the average Parisian, the name Jardin des Plantes usually calls up images, not so much of a botanical garden as of a zoo, for the collection of animals there has on the whole proved more interesting to the casual visitor than the collection of plants.

Nevertheless, the Jardin had been a botanical garden for at least a century before a menagerie was incorporated into it. Founded in 1635 by Guy de la Brosse, physician to Louis XIII, it continued to be merely "the King's garden" until a century later, when the famous Buffon, becoming director of the establishment, extended its sphere by founding collections in every department of natural history. It hardly assumed any importance as a zoological garden until after the French Revolution.

Now there are indications that the Jardin des Plantes will again become better known to Parisians as the home of trees and flowers. Thanks to a donation by John D. Rockefeller Jr. of 5,000,000 francs ($200,000), a new gallery 60 meters long and four stories high is being constructed. It will make possible the assembling under one roof of all the botanical collections, which are now scattered in various buildings, and thus add to the convenience both of visitors and of students and researchers. It will probably take about two years to finish this task.

Many of the trees now common in Europe, such as the plane and the chestnut, were introduced and naturalized by the Jardin des Plantes.

The zoo has lagged somewhat behind those of certain other European cities, but plans for a complete renovation and improvement are under way. It was at one time proposed that German payments in kind under the Dawes plan should be made to include replenishments for the menagerie, and there is still some talk of allotting credits under the Young plan to this purpose. Another possibility—for the zoo is seriously in need of money—is the appropriation of the necessary funds out of the great national reequipment and rebuilding program which has been advocated by both the first and the second Tardieu Governments.

Countries of Romance Languages to Have a Common Bibliography

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Thanks to the activities of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, which functions under the auspices of the League of Nations, those countries in which Romance languages are employed—especially France, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Rumania, Portugal and Switzerland—are to enjoy the advantage of having a common bibliography listing all books or review articles published in or concerning those languages.

For more than a year, centers in each country have been compiling lists of works or articles of interest to users or scholars of the Romance languages. Having now accumulated a considerable amount of information, they are submitting it to a central office which will classify and edit it, and publish the first Romance bibliography in 1931.

A meeting was recently held in Paris at which the experts who have been assisting in this task assembled to complete plans for its consummation. Prof. Mario Roques, of the Sorbonne, presided. Among those present were Matteo Bartoli, professor in the University of Turin; Americo Castro, professor in the Faculty of Letters of Madrid and at the Center of Historical Studies; Maurice Grammont, professor in the Faculty of Letters of Montpellier; Jean Haust, professor at the University of Liège; Jacob Jud, professor in the University of Zurich; Sextil Puscariu, professor in the University of Cluj; Gerhard Rohlfs, professor in the University of Tübingen; J. J. Salverda de Grave, professor in the University of Amsterdam; Joao da Silva Correia, professor in the University of Lisbon; and Adolphe Torracher, rector of the University of Dijon.

The publication of the Romance language bibliography will be confided to the International Society of Romance Linguistics.

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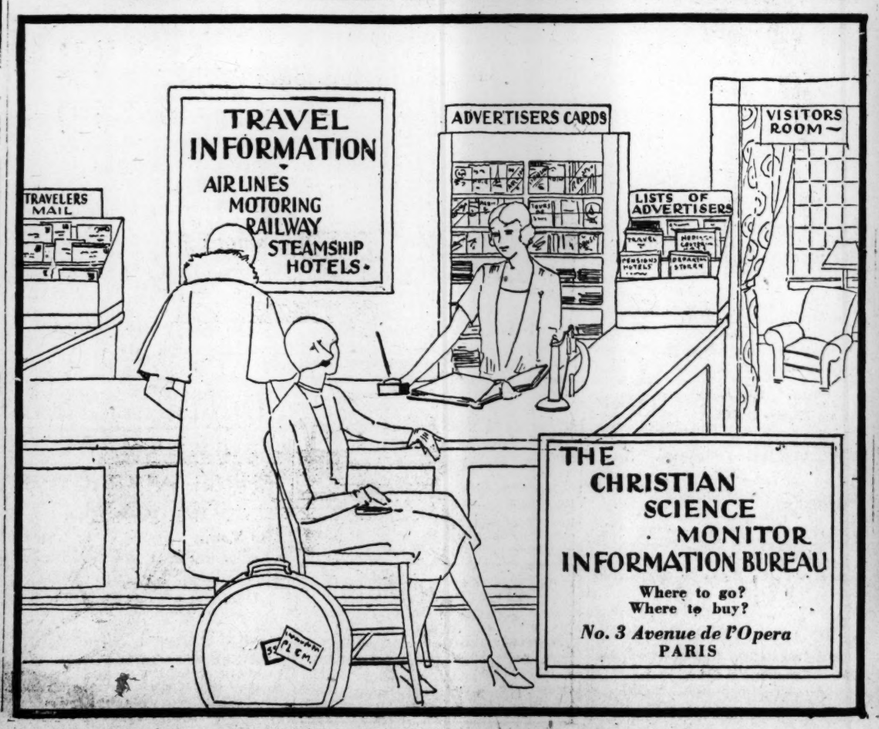

Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

The 1930 Art Festival at Venice

By FRANK RUTTER

London

THE seventeenth biennial exposition of international art at Venice has just been opened. Since these exhibitions were first instituted 34 years ago, they have been held every other year and have become recognized as among the most important exhibitions of modern art held in Europe, revealing various aspects of present-day practice in painting, sculpture and the allied arts not only of Italy but also of many other European countries.

This year 11 different nations are participating officially in the exposition, and for the first time in the history of this series the United States is making a collective exhibit of American art. The exhibition is held in the Public Gardens of Venice, at the eastern extremity of the island city. Here, in delightful surroundings, have stood for some years the main Italian building and the pavilions of nine other countries. This spring an eleventh building joins the company, an American pavilion, built in the Colonial style from the designs of the American architects, Delano and Aldrich. Europeans rejoice that the United States has at length taken its place in this international display of contemporary culture.

Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Russia and Spain are the other nations which, as usual, are showing the work of their artists in their own pavilions, while the Italian building, naturally the largest of all, in addition to an important display of Italian work, offers hospitality to several artists belonging to countries that do not possess a pavilion of their own.

A special feature of the Italian section is a retrospective collection of the work of that strange painter Amadeo Modigliani (1885-1920). His last years were spent in Paris in the direst poverty, but since he passed away French art dealers have made fortunes out of his art. Pictures which Modigliani in his lifetime sold for $50 or $100 now change hands at $5000, $10,000 and upward. Signor Lionello Venturi, who has organized this display of more than 100 paintings, drawing and sculptures, claims that it is the most complete collection of Modigliani's work yet brought together.

Modern Craftsmanship

Another feature is modern craftsmanship in gold and silver. Here Belgium, France, Great Britain and Switzerland are represented as well as Italy, and great satisfaction was felt in London when the Italian selection committee reported that the collection from England compared favorably with the specimens submitted by other nations. Of special interest among the British exhibits are the silver-and-gold casket, with enamel and niello work, designed by Arthur J. Gaskin and presented by the City of Birmingham—at whose school of art it was made—to Princess Mary on the occasion of her marriage. Harold Stabler's large silver cup and cover, lent by Caius College, Cambridge; Omar Ramsden's hunt cup, lent by Viscount Astor, and a pair of candlesticks supported by cormorants, the work of Paul Cooper, are other conspicuous British exhibits.

A series of prizes, amounting in all to about $20,000, are being jointly offered by the Italian Government, the Fascisti, the Syndicates and private companies to encourage artists to take an interest in the events of their own time. Many people have felt for some years past that modern art was becoming divorced from life, the painters particularly being so occupied with petty questions of technique that they had forgotten the importance rightly attached to the subject of pictures by people who buy them and live with them. Signor Antonio Mariani, the secretary-general of the Venice exhibition, is strongly urging artists to take advantage of these offers, and the Central Hall of the Italian building is devoted this year to works eligible for these prizes.

In the British Pavilion

By a happy coincidence the British Pavilion contains a special group of paintings by William Rothenstein, lately professor of civic art at the University of Sheffield, who for many years both by precept and example has urged on his brother artists the importance of paying more attention to the subjects of their pictures. Rothenstein, a member of a much respected Jewish family of Bradford, Yorks., never has been guilty of wasting his talents on trivial themes. His portrait studies include the eminent men of his day, and with rare skill and sympathy he has painted a number of fine pictures illustrating the religious life and ceremonies of his own people, such as his "Jews Mourning in a Synagogue" at the Tate Gallery.

Sickert, a group of whose paintings is also included in the British exhibit at Venice, is again regarded as a gifted and subtle painter of contemporary manners. The homes of the lower middle class have been his happy hunting grounds for interiors exquisitely intimate in their handling and particularly beautiful in their notation of light. The democratic amusements of the people in theaters, music halls and the like have also provided him with many themes, but characteristically W. R. Sickert, A. R. A., turns his back on the stalls and dress circle to give his concentrated, humorous but always kindly attention to pit and gallery. An important group of sculptures by Jacob Epstein is a third feature of the British Pavilion.

The French pavilion, organized and arranged by Charles Masson of the Luxembourg, this year devotes special attention to sculpture exhibits, a main feature being a retrospective collection of the work of Despiau. A special display also is made of the work of the painter and draftsman Henri de Toulouse Lautrec (1864-1901), while among the contemporary French paintings are several pictures by Kees van Dongen, who, though of Dutch origin, is now considered a "French" painter and is perhaps the most sought after portrait painter in Paris today.

The Venice exhibition will remain open till the end of October, and a more detailed review must be reserved for a subsequent article.

Statue of Pioneer Woman by A. Phimister Proctor, N. A., to Be Presented to the University of Oregon by Burt Brown Barker.

A Tribute to Pioneer Women

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

NEARING completion at the studio of A. Phimister Proctor in Manhattan is a sculptural tribute to women pioneers of the American Northwest. Mr. Proctor is working under a commission by Burt Brown Barker, an attorney of Portland, Ore. The statue is in memory of the donor's mother, Elvira Brown Matheny, who left Illinois in 1847 with her parents, when she was a child of three, in one of the caravans that followed the Oregon Trail. She grew up on a farm near Philmoth, Ore., married, and for more than half a century watched the development of the country that so richly fulfilled the expectations of the pioneers who settled there.

By Mr. Barker's request, Mr. Proctor has attempted nothing in the way of a portrait of the donor's mother. This Pioneer Woman is designed to represent a type, not an individual, and as such be a tribute to all women of her kind. This theme originated with Mr. Barker, who, feeling that a memorial to his mother should take a different form than the usual pictorial and dramatic treatment of the subject, desired to have her depicted looking back through the years, content with the fruits of the long struggle to build up the new land.

Mr. Barker felt that the theme of the pioneer setting off on the Oregon Trail had been variously well treated He did not wish to add to the statues already existing that symbolized the perils and hardship of that great adventure. Because one of the best of these is Mr. Proctor's "Pioneer Mother" group in Kansas City, Mr. Barker sought out the sculptor three years ago with a new conception of the hardy women who started off into the unknown West with their husbands and children in the days of the overland trek to the land of promise that was vaguely reputed to lie along the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Proctor was struck at once by the freshness of the conception of the pioneer woman at peace in a new world she had helped to build. "Her face," wrote Mr. Barker in his letter to the sculptor, "would reflect her struggle, for there is no peace without struggle; it will reflect her sorrow, for peace is greatest after sorrow; it will reflect her hardships, for they have made her peace worth while. . . . There will be no such symbols as the Indian's arrows, for they belong now to fireside tales of a terror that has given way before the protection of civilization."

Within a year Mr. Proctor completed a small model, which Mr. Barker accepted. The final figure is represented in the accompanying illustration. This in turn will be enlarged to a statue of heroic size.

Too often a work of this sort depends strongly on sentiment for its appeal. As an artist, Mr. Proctor has maintained a balance between the pressure of sentiment in his subject and the demands of æsthetic soundness. While keeping design at the service of sentiment he has avoided sentimentality. He has made his composition effective in an abstract sense. This is perhaps most noticeable in the side view, which is sweeping in continuity of line, a clear-cut, bold silhouette subtly accented by variations within repetitions. The draperies are beautiful in themselves, with their variety of direction of the folds with the large direction of the mass. The sturdy chair lends solidity to the composition and contrast to the soft, yielding lines of the figure.

Seen from the front, the full force of the theme becomes evident. The woman has just paused in her reading of the little Bible that has been her companion since her childhood days. She is thinking of some incident of the past, with neither elation nor sorrow. Her tall, vigorous form does not sink flabbily down into the chair, and if she were to rise she would stand erect. The grace and firmness of her figure makes one sure she could still traverse many a mile in a day with a swinging, lithe step.

Burt Brown Barker, who is vice-president of the University of Oregon, is to give the statue to the university, to be erected on the campus at Eugene.

Mr. Proctor brings to his task a lifetime of experience in the West for, as a child, he was taken by his parents from Wisconsin to Iowa and later to Colorado. There, in what is now the Civic Center, on the field where he used to play baseball as a boy, are his "On the War Trail," and his "Bronco Buster," with its cowboy on a bucking pony. Western works have been his specialty. His figures of buffaloes and tigers are on bridges in Washington, D. C. His tigers on the Princeton Campus are widely known. His equestrian statues of Colonel Roosevelt are in Portland, Ore., and Minot, N. D. A heroic Indian fountain by Mr. Proctor is at Lake George, N. Y., and he did the lions of the McKinley monument in Buffalo, N. Y. Many of his works are in art museums. He received gold medals for his sculpture at the Paris Exposition in 1900, at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, and at the San Francisco Exposition in 1915, besides many other medals and honors.

Art in Advertising

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

FOR the ninth time the Art Directors Club of New York is holding its annual exhibition of advertising art at the Art Center, 65 East Fifty-sixth Street, during May. The show is open Sunday afternoons and Tuesday and Thursday evenings, as well as from 10 to 6 on weekdays. The Art Directors' Club banded together as a small group 10 years ago with the aim of making art more valuable to industry and making themselves more valuable to advertising. The club today numbers 200 members, and its exhibitions provide a history of American advertising art. The annual is open to all comers.

This year the 300 exhibits were selected from upward of 6000 items, and occupy five of the Art Center rooms. For this occasion the walls have been newly covered with silver-toned tarlatan as a background for the original paintings, water colors, drawings and photographs. On a shelf below, slanting outward for the more convenient view of visitors, are the applications in advertising of the pictures above. This shelf is covered with silver paper, which provides a suitable setting for color work and text.

Post-Impressionism

It is noticeable that modernism has gained a sure foothold in advertising art. The economy of means, the stark emphasis on essentials characteristic of post-impressionism, seems congenial to the necessity that an advertisement be clear in content, and so striking in design as to arrest the reader's attention at a glance. Less and less freakish as the years pass seem these uses of post-impressionism in advertising art. Convincing effect has increased with the artists' growth of understanding of what they were doing. Elements that were once used because they were superficially striking are now utilized in a sincere way as part of the artists' equipment of material.

In the class of figure paintings in drawing and color, the medal went to Miguel Covarrubias, Mexican artist who has been chiefly known for his cartoons. He carries over into this painting his satirical qualities, together with his inventive skill in telescoping many phases of cosmopolis into a medium sized canvas. First honorable mention in this class went to Edwin A. Georgi for a picture of a woman who has paused in her plowing to gaze off into the golden haze of the western sky. Everything this artist touches turns to decorative use under his hand. In every furrow of the brown earth, every line of the sturdy figure may be seen the caressing touch of personal, expressive painting. In still life the medal went to Walter Frame for his realistic portrayal of crisp cooked edibles.

In the class of posters and car cards, the medal went to Robert Gellert for his amusing way of recalling the old songs that are brought back in memory by radio. His visualization takes the form of a delicately satirized beau and belle of 40 years ago on their "bicycle built for two." This picture is ingeniously done in several shades of a single color. Peter Arno received the medal in black and white illustrations for a dashingly humorous portrayal of the staid alarm of a gentleman of expansive leisure when a fireman pokes his head in the window from the outside, with his water hose set for action.

Anton Bruehl was awarded the medal in photography for his study of the forms of steamship funnels and ventilators. For magazine covers, Walter Buehr received the medal for his high angle view into the yard of a country house, the people making gay dots on the pink floor of the yard, and a spattering of leaves from an overhanging tree used in a decorative close-up, with all other forms handled in balanced and contrasting masses.

Others who receive awards include Lester Gaba, Henry Sutter, Rene Clarke, Edward A. Wilson, Frank Lemon, C. Peter Helck, Reynaldo Luza, Leo Rackow, Robert Fawcett, William Selsh, Irwin Smith, Signey Sidney Fletcher, Walter Huxley, Jan Mayer, Charles Ogle, Edward Steichen, Elwood Whitney, James Herbert, Gustav B. Jensen, Eduard Benito, Robert Foster.

A talk was recently given at the Metropolitan Museum by Muneyoshi Yanagi of Kyoto, on the little known peasant art of Japan. He spoke in effect as follows:

Every country has a folk art, the unsophisticated, candid expression of communal life. Art of this character is not the expression of individual genius, but of the ordinary people. Too much stress in art has been put on the individual. Thus the European Renaissance has been overvalued because of its isolated outstanding talents, and the era of medieval guilds, with its rich and widespread communal arts and crafts, has been undervalued. In communal eras of the arts the æsthetic impulse ran high throughout the whole people, and personal fame was wiped out. Communal art is never nervous or abnormal, so strong is the pressure of the wisdom of a healthy tradition.

Communal art is practical. Objects are carved or painted for use. Beauty is a by-product of applied arts, inseparable from utility. The paintings produced in small centers of seventeenth century Japan sold for 1 or 2 cents each. They were the equivalent of the souvenir postcards of today. The high quality of these paintings resulted from endless repetitions of the same simple task. Out of these repetitions came swift economy of stroke, and a remarkable simplication of the themes used over and over from nature.

Accumulated Wisdom

The production of these seventeenth century peasants was rich, without overdecoration. They did paintings and pottery which are filled with the beauty of simplicity. Tradition often means shackles upon the imagination to the modern artists, but to those peasant artisans tradition meant freedom of accomplishment, the skill which comes from obedience to a law derived from long accumulations of wisdom.

These paintings were made in an age that was dominated neither by the warrior class nor by the aristocracy. Humor and symbolism are to be found in these designs. They are full of emotion and were dashed off with completeness and audacity in a few expressive strokes of the brush. None of these astonishing craftsmen were known as geniuses, as their powers were possessed by many persons in the community. They knew nothing of the philosophy of composition, yet arrived at the ultimate of balance in their dispositions of lines, forms and spaces through years of practice.

Their products offer a lesson to people of the machine age of today in their proof of the artistic achievement possible to whole groups of ordinary people. They advise us to pay less atention to the work of extraordinary individuals and bid us consider the potentialities of expression inherent in the average person.

E. C. S.

Restored to Norway

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO—A gracious and generous act on the part of Denmark illustrates the high state of culture and true civilization which exists among the peace-loving nations of Scandinavia. This summer Nidaros, a center of Norwegian art from the eleventh to the fourteenth centuries, is having a jubilee exhibition and is seeking to bring together works which originated there eight and nine centuries ago.

Now Denmark has presented Norway with the old Olav Antependium, which Norway had sought to borrow for this jubilee exhibition. An antependium is a front-cover to an altar, this one made of wood carved with paintings of King Olav the Saint. In the center stands the King holding the orb in one hand and the battle ax in the other, flanked on either side with pictures showing his last days and fall in the battle at Stiklestad, and with symbols of the four evangelists in the middle of the side quarters.

This picture, dating about 1300, is looked upon as one of the finest examples in Norway of the painter's art, and it belonged to a little church in Tröndelag, probably Holtalen Church.

Cochran's 1930 Revue

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the London Pavilion, "Cochran's 1930 Revue," written by Beverley Nichols. Amazing cleverness, real beauty, genuine comedy, grimly fantastic interludes, with occasional purple patches, characterize this remarkable revue, which shows the high standard of competency reached nowadays in this type of entertainment.

The beauty is seen chiefly in the dances, scenery and dresses, especially in a group dance by girls in flowing draperies of varying cloud hues, from the fleeciest white to black; a Spanish duet, "Dance of the Shawl," danced by Fowler and Tamara; and a solo dance, "Lighter Than Air," performed by Ada-May with a large air balloon, which she rivals in lightness.

"Luna Park" is a grim, fantastic, but really artistic ballet of freaks, to music of Lord Berners. Another ballet of the same description, but sterner and more fantastic, is "Night," by Boris Kochno, to music of Henri Sauguet.

The first half of the program closes with an admirable ballet in three scenes, representing Piccadilly in three stages of the last hundred years, the dress designing and choreography of which are beautiful; and there is good comedy in the acting and singing of Maisie Gay and Ada-May, especially in their two songs "Since Eros Went Away"—alluding to the famous statue by Alfred Gilbert, R. A., recently removed, but soon to return—and "Piccadilly," sung by Ada-May. Both these clever comediennes know well how to put a song over without a voice.

There is plenty of good comedy in the second half. The best number perhaps is "The Late Comer," a hometruth for some of the audience, showing the advent of a late arrival in the stalls of a theater. In this character Maisie Gay is immense; and later on in the "Débutante," her rich humor is overwhelming. "Serious Drama" is a clever skit of Irish-cum-Russian realism. "Jazz in the Kitchen" introduces Jack Powell, an incredibly expert drummer, who extracts music with his sticks, not only from his drums, but from all the kitchen utensils and also the furniture, winding up with a musical chair.

At the Warner Brothers studio in Hollywood there has been established a school of languages for the players. Six languages, including English, are taught.

The Kaleidoscope

New York

John Murray Anderson

SELECTION may be taken as a touchstone. You may know the artist by what he leaves out. Films have been difficult to bring within æsthetic bounds because the camera sees so many irrelevancies. When John Murray Anderson undertook for Universal the direction of "King of Jazz" he went at the problem on the basis of controlling his medium. The only way to control the camera is to keep it from seeing insignificant things. Mr. Anderson achieved this control by starting the composition of all his scenes in a void and adding only significant accessories to the human figures he needed. In his film work, as in his revue producing, Mr. Anderson had the assistance of Herman Rosse, costume and scenic designer.

Film Composition

One of the top notes in "King of Jazz" is the technicolor incident in which John Boles, seated at a grand piano, sings to the painted portrait of a girl in white on the wall. A great bowl of red roses is on the top of the dark piano. The wall is luminous gray, without decoration. Simplification could have been carried no further in this composition without becoming cold and austere. But here all is warmth and romance. Here is the sort of effect we have long been looking for in motion pictures. All irrelevant and distracting detail is avoided, with the result that the central idea of the tableau is protected with ease, fullness and beauty. No need of forcing the emphasis when the composition is right.

Many Concerned

Mr. Anderson is eager to have it known that many bits of the beauty and freshness in "King of Jazz" are to be credited to the technical staff at Universal studio. Mr. Anderson approached this job of directing his first film extravaganza anxious for all possible co-operation from his assistants. He encouraged camera men, electricians and color experts to try out ideas they had long cherished in secret. The result is a pageant of film effects that are almost continuously unhackneyed. One scene, showing an African savage dancing on a huge drum, makes use with startling effect of the fact that a silhouetted black figure can be made to cast a green shadow. Again and again side illumination is used to get a gorgeous play of light and shade in the costumes of dancers. It is easy to see now why so many colored film scenes have seemed so flat when lighted from the front.

Applause for a Film

One element that has been wrong with motion pictures has clearly been their lack of audience participation. This is not to the discredit of the makers of films, for they have not had the benefit of successive audiences as a means of testing the photoplay's theatric values. Because plays can be adjusted in performance to audience responses, the theater has a distinct advantage in flexibility over the screen. Nevertheless, a person experienced in working in the theater for effects that will draw marked responses from an audience often attains to a certain grasp of fundamentals that will enable him to win audience response with a motion picture. This is what happened when John Murray Anderson directed "King of Jazz." At least a dozen times during the course of the picture the spectators break into handclapping. Ask yourself how seldom you have noticed such a thing happen in a motion picture theater where the picture's sole appeal was entertainment.

In Vaudeville

S. L. Rothafel formed two vaudeville troups from the Roxy company in New York that were not needed during the presentation of "King of Jazz." Maurice Schwartz, director of the Yiddish Art Theater in New York, has begun a tour of the RKO houses, acting in a scene from "The Merchant of Venice." A new version of the comical "Whithers' Opry" is on tour. Ilse Marvenga, operetta singer, has begun a vaudeville tour in Cincinnati. A little theater company has been invited to play Synge's "The Shadow of the Glen" in vaudeville around New York City. Heywood Broun, columnist of the New York Telegram, is to appear for a week at the Palace Theater, New York, in a monologue, starting May 11.

"Strictly Modern"

Persons who remember the tender lyrical little comedy, "Cousin Kate," by Hubert Henry Davies, will be astonished at the new guise it has taken in a talking picture version made by First National. The original story called merely for the reassortment of two pairs of mismatched lovers. The slightness of the tale left much time for quietly humorous character exposition. All that would be too slow nowadays, we are told, so Kate is transformed into a novelist who goes about mending the broken romances of others. She becomes interested in a young man only to find that he is the very person who failed to keep an engagement at the church with her cousin. There are elaborate twistings and turns of the plot, with the story finally arriving at the destination that Davies achieved so simply. William A. Seiter directed this picture, and the leads are played with smartness by Dorothy Mackail and Sidney Blackmer.

Emil Jannings

In his latest picture, made in Germany, Emil Jannings has many passages in English dialogue. He does them so well that there is prospect that he may return to the United States, from which, it is generally agreed, he too prematurely departed when the talkies came. Speaking of his latest screen work, Jannings says: "I was glad to take again a part whose essence did not consist of sentimentality and pathos. In America I had to open the big hokum chest much too often."

The News Reels

Fox films announce that they will make no more silent news reel pictures. Current news reels show Ramsay MacDonald announcing the signing of the naval treaty at St. James's Palace, the presentation of the treaty to President Hoover in Washington, the advance guard of the naval fleet assembling in the Hudson River, Lindbergh taking off for Panama with his mother, Bobby Jones sailing for England with Harry Lauder and Douglas Fairbanks on the Mauretania, the Pennsylvania relay races, arrival of the Graf Zeppelin in Spain, greeted by King Alfonso, army plane maneuvers over San Francisco and Commander Byrd's dogs on the Whaler Larsen with Arthur Walden.

Stage and Film Notes

The play, "Journey's End," as performed in New York, gained $1500 in weekly receipts following the opening of the film edition two blocks away.

Rose Hobart is to have the feminine lead in the talking film version of Molnar's "Liliom," with Charles Farrell in the title rôle.

The Theater Guild may revive "Hamlet" next season in New York, with Alfred Lunt in the title rôle and Lynn Fontanne as Ophelia.

Stuart Walker had the bright idea of a summer voyage of Broadway players in recent successes on a show boat down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. But the scheme blew up. Not a boat was to be had.

Mary Pickford is working on "Forever Yours," a talking screen version of "Secrets," a comedy by Rudolph Besier and May Edington. The period from 1870 to 1885 is covered by the story, giving Miss Pickford a varied characterization in a single part. Kenneth MacKenna, Ian MacLaren, Don Alvarado and Charlotte Walker are in the cast.

Radio Pictures are preparing to film a third dimensional photoplay by the Spoor-Bergren process, with Louis Wolheim, Jean Arthur and Robert Armstrong in the chief rôles of a western story.

Douglas Fairbanks hopes to secure S. M. Eisenstein as director for his next picture. Mr. Fairbanks says that he has been unable to do talkies to a beat or rhythm that he had used in silent pictures. The words do not fall into this beat. He thinks Eisenstein may help him find a talkie rhythm.

E. C. S.

At Oberammergau

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MUNICH—This year's performance of the Passion Play of Oberammergau is marked by the use of a new theater building. The hall for the audience has substantial walls and roof. In previous performances only a canvas covering was used overhead. The stage remains in the open, with the mountains as background. Drop flies have been introduced, constructed by Professor Linnebach, Berlin expert in stage engineering.

The costumes used are designed and executed by village artisans and seamstresses. People of the village also make up the orchestra, choir, cast and supernumeraries. About 800 persons appear on the stage, with 125 of these speaking rôles. The Oberammergau play dates from 1633, though the wording now used was written by Othmar Weiss a little more than a century ago. The text was revised in 1860 by Alois Daisenberger. The music was composed by Rochus Dedler between 1814 and 1820 and has since been arranged for an enlarged orchestra.

The performance begins at 8 a. m., and lasts all day with a two-hour intermission at noon. Prices for tickets range from 5 to 20 marks, and there are seats for 5060 persons. Prices are fixed officially for the five meals and two nights' lodging, involved in a visit to the play, at 33 to 48 marks, with an additional 10 per cent service charge. Agents for the play are the American Express, Berlin, and Thomas Cook & Sons, London. Several express trains will be run from Munich to Oberammergau on each of the days preceding the performances.

'Love 'Em and Leave 'Em'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—At El Capitan Theater, Henry Duffy Players present "Love 'Em and Leave 'Em," by George Abbott and John V. A. Weaver, with Isabel Withers.

Isabel Withers gives a most capable performance as Mame, proving herself to be a fine emotional actress as well as a clever comedienne. Especially pleasing is her voice in its portrayal of Mame's grief. The penurious Kenyon is laughably portrayed by Byron Hawkins. Frank Darien gives a good interpretation of the loafing husband of the boarding housekeeper and Kenneth Daigneau lends a sympathetic note to his portrayal of Bill.

Emily Lowry evinces full understanding of her rôle as the spoiled Janie and Olive Cooper gives one of her excellent performances as the prim Miss Streeter. Thomas L. Brower gets the most possible out of his characterization of the influential Mr. McGonigle. Others who are adequate include Lillian Dean, Randolph Hale, Jeane Wood, Dolores Brown, John Mackenzie and James Seargent.

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Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

Pierrot on the Radio

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

"PIERROT LUNAIRE" is the Teutonic pendant to Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande," and if Schönberg had written nothing else this astonishing work would have established his place in musical history. That, thanks to the enterprise of the British Broadcasting Corporation, it is now possible to listen to such music without leaving one's armchair is another of those "gigantic shadows which futurity casts upon the present." The engineers, perhaps without realizing it, are changing the very language of musical art itself. By "unbalancing" the orchestra, enriching it with new color, forcing the simplification of harmony, enabling the voice to "come through" the thickest instrumentation so that its merest whisper can be heard, and by generally breaking the bounds of place and time, they are embarrassing the composer with a multitude of new effects, of the existence of which he has scarcely had time to become conscious. Meanwhile, the listener is growing what may be called a radio ear, and who knows? in a generation or two he may demand sound that is seasoned with the radio quality as he now demands salt with his food.

It would have been extraordinarily interesting, had it been possible, to compare the first-hand and second-hand hearings of "Pierrot Lunaire," in which the voice plays such an all-important rôle. One could then have formed some estimate of the loss—or gain—of the work through transmission. To the present writer Schönberg's peculiar treatment of the voice seemed particularly, if unexpectedly, well suited to its new medium.

Interpretation Superb

In "Pierrot Lunaire," as in "Pelléas" and "Histoires Naturelles," there is the attempt to fix and preserve the natural inflections of the speaking voice. Schönberg, of course, going a step further toward freedom than Debussy and Ravel. Whether Mme. Erica Wagner always attacked the spoken note on its correct pitch or not—those who followed with the score say that she did not—this did not seem to detract from the fact that the radio provided its own æsthetic justification of Schönberg's theories.

Erika Wagner is a well-known actress and her interpretation—which one presumes must have the composer's sanction—can only be described as superb. These "Thrice Seven Songs" were composed in 1912, but in their artificiality, high color and mocking irony, they are curiously akin to the English eighteen nineties, the Beardsley period, when Pierrot himself seemed to have waved a wand over art and literature—the English composers of the time alone stolidly resisting his influence. The Pierrot of "Pierrot Lunaire" is, so to speak, a nationalized German, but his qualities defy time and nationality, and they inspired Schönberg, that strange mixture of anticist and schoolmaster, to write his most spontaneous and perhaps his finest work. Mme. Wagner gave us the very essence of these alluring and sinister little moonlit melodramas.

The Vienna Pierrot Lunaire Ensemble, Rudolf Kolisch, Benar Heifetz, Franz Wagner, Viktor Polatschek and Eduard Steuermann, with Erwin Stein as conductor, deserve the same high praise. One has never heard a finer or more devoted performance of any modern work. In a world where the old high ideals of art are being replaced by aims sometimes indistinguishable from those of a traveling salesman, it is a novel and stimulating experience to encounter a group of artists capable of such self-effacing effort. If time is money they must have spent a respectable fortune on the preparation of "Pierrot Lunaire."

Mahler's Fourth Symphony

The British Broadcasting Corporation, at another concert, gave us an opportunity of hearing Mahler's Symphony No. 4, in G major. The fourth movement, a setting of a poem in four stanzas from "Des Knaben Wunderhorn" ("The Boy's Magic Horn"), reveals a Mahler about whom no one susceptible to charm, freshness and simplicity can possibly disagree. In this music deliciously sung by Elsie Suddaby—a happy choice—one completely forgot to listen for those qualities, or lack of qualities, that even in the composer's own country start the critical back-chat which now, alas, most of us know by heart.

The eighth and last concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society's season was notable chiefly for the first performance of a Concerto for two violins by Holst. Comparatively small in scale, the concerto may be described as pleasant music of the kind that has won our affectionate regard for the composer in former works. All the Holstian changes are rung in highly skilful fashion, but as Professor Dent once said of Mozart, we understand every phrase, and we may even run the risk of being bored. Unlike Mozart, however, Holst does not on this occasion throw us off our rational balance and cause us to apprehend directly and intuitively. Our minds do not "have to make some unfamiliar movement just as our bodies may in certain circumstances have to make some movement incompatible with normal equilibrium." Rather roughly played by Adila Fachiri and Jelly D'Aránvi, the work had a good reception. The composer was presented afterward with the society's gold medal. He is worthy of the distinction, but when will someone start giving gold medals to audiences? They often deserve them more than the composer.

Texas Little Theater Tournament

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dallas, Tex.

WACO Little Theater won the silver cup and the cash prize of $300 in the fifth annual Texas Little Theater Tournament, at Forth Worth, with Lula Vollmer's "Sun Up," directed by Blanchard McKee. The Oak Cliff Little Theater of Dallas won second prize, $200, with "Jute," a new play by Kathleen Witherspoon of Dallas, who took the title rôle. Third prize, $100, was won by Wichita Falls in Channing Pollock's "The Enemy." Individual awards for acting, $25 each, went to Harold Stafford and to Mrs. John Polly, both of Waco. For the best diction, James Campbell of Wichita Falls and Thelma Watson Kramer of Dallas won $25 each.

One cavalcade of players came by motor 300 miles. These were members of the Mask and Supper Club of Sul Ross State Teachers' College at Alpine, who gave "Ice Bound." The other groups in the tournament were from Palestine and Tyler, playing, respectively, "The Patsy" and "Laff That Off."

Miss Witherspoon's "Jute" was the only play in the competition which was having its first performance. It deals with Negro life in a small southern town, and Talbot Pearson, the Oak Cliff director, was fortunate in securing two experts in Negro dialect and intonation to play the parts of old-time Negro women. These are Mrs. Florence Cheatham Pollard of Alabama, and Mrs. Jessie Duval Crites. The young playwright, who is a teacher of English in the Sunset High School of Dallas, has had the story in mind since she was a child in Georgia. Her Jute, a mulatto girl who loves "church drops," as she calls her mistress's perfume, is exiled by white women who have nothing better to do. Miss Witherspoon wrote "Jute" as a class assignment in a playwriting course given by the Civic Federation of Dallas, under the direction of Louis J. Hexter, who played a part in this production.

The Oak Cliff players are presenting "Jute" for a week's run in their own theater. Above the stage in this playhouse lives a cricket that is unconsciously adding a charming bit of realism to the play. In the third act the stage shows a fragrant, moonlit summer's night, in a sandy yard beneath a giant elm. The cricket takes his cue, therfore, and chirps happily throughout the scene.

Plans are already under way for the sixth annual Little Theater tournament, to be held next April in Dallas. There will be six full-length plays by civic Little Theaters, the play list to be approved by the committee before local selection is made. All Texas Little Theaters are invited to submit a list of 10 plays. Out of the submitted lists the committee will then draw up a play list of 30 titles from which the competing groups will select their entries. This is an endeavor to raise the standard of plays, and to find plays suited to amateur production. High school and college groups will no longer be eligible. They have contests of their own.

Martin Flavin's "The Criminal Code" has closed a 10-day run at the Little Theater of Dallas, with District Attorney William McCraw in the rôle of the district attorney. This is the first time the Little Theater has been able to secure a Broadway play within its first season. Mr. Flavin granted the permission on the request of Director Oliver Hinsdell, who saw the play in New York in February. The West Coast company opened in San Francisco with "The Criminal Code" on the Dallas opening night, and telegrams of felicitation were exchanged.

Jerry Mann, who was named on the All-American football team in 1928, and who is now a coach at the Southern Methodist University in Dallas, had the part of the boy, Robert Graham.

Lester Lang's eight settings were patterned after the original staging by Albert Johnson.

Mr. Lang has resigned as technical director of the Little Theater of Dallas to take a similar post with the Vassar College players.

Impressions of Peiping

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING—The glamour of this ancient city was graphically illustrated recently at the exhibition conducted by the Peking Institute of Fine Arts. Oils, water colors, crayons and pencil sketches, all the work of local artists, were hung in the institute rooms.

Fourteen artists, many of them internationally famous, joined in exhibiting their impressions of the palace, court yards, walls and temples of the city.

Mrs. Bertha Lum contributed 17 wood-block prints, several of which are now out of print. Her "Peking Dust," with its shadowy, elfin figure hovering impishly over a commonplace street scene, is an old favorite here.

An interesting contrast to the phantom creatures of Mrs. Lum was shown in the wood blocks of Mrs. Katherine Jowett. Her views of the Forbidden City, the Temple of Heaven and the Tartar Wall were bold and realistic. Mrs. Jowett also displayed a number of local scenes in vivid water colors and three flower studies in oils, in rich coloring and good arrangement.

Another interesting contrast was afforded by the exhibition of three Chinese scroll pictures done in the traditional manner. They were the work of Jon-poh and Francis King, son and daughter of Soh-tsu King.

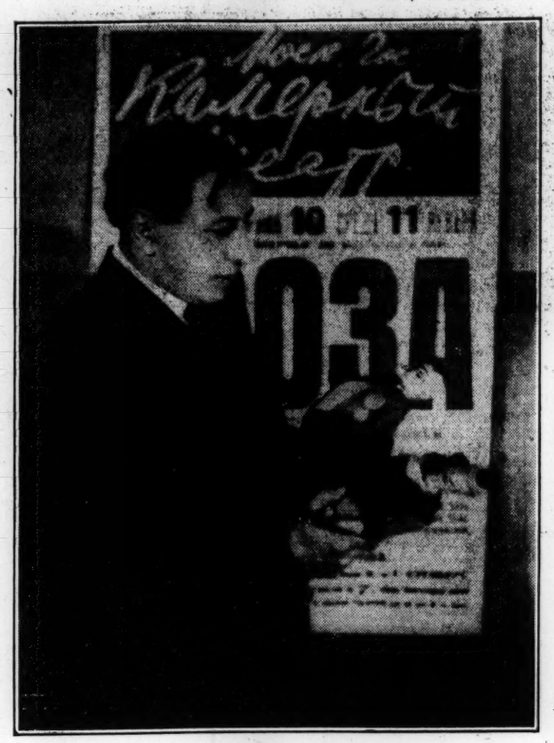
Dr. Hans Bidder of the German legation was represented by several charming water colors, including views of Hangchow and Pei-tai-ho as well as of Peiping.

Mme. Vare, wife of the Italian Minister, contributed samples of her works in oils and crayons and also two pencil sketches. Her impressions of the bridge of the Summer Palace and the Temple of the North Lake were particularly admired.

Crayon sketches of Chinese types were shown by several artists, including Mrs. N. Gist Gee and J. O. Dallas. Mrs. Gee's portraits were done in crayon and Mr. Dallas' works in water color; but both showed a sympathetic appreciation of the Oriental types.

Mme. C. Horvath contributed some crayon sketches of prominent residents, as well as water colors of Chinese village scenes. R. W. Paulden exhibited a fantastic impression of the skating carnival at the Peking Club and a more conventional but interesting study of Chinese junks on the river near Shanghai.

DIRECTOR OF KAMERNY THEATER, MOSCOW



ALEXANDER TAIROV

Good Plays, but Unplayable

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THEATRICAL managers frequently complain of the difficulty of getting plays for production. Yet if any manager asks for dramas to be submitted to him his office is immediately inundated with manuscripts. It is not surprising that the vast majority of these plays are quite unsuitable for stage presentation. The dramatist's function is complicated and delicate, full of pitfalls into which even technical experts like Shakespeare and G. Bernard Shay may tumble.

"A Midsummer-Night's Dream," for example, shows the defect known as double time, for it represents the events of both a night and a week. The same inherent contradiction is found in "Fanny's First Play." Again, when Mr. Shaw's "Cæsar and Cleopatra" came to be performed it was discovered that the author had forgotten one of his characters, Apollodorus the Sicilian, altogether after his purpose had been served in the carpet incident, and had left him hanging about the stage with nothing to say or do.

Impossible Demands

That would-be dramatists should be tripped up by constructive difficulties like these, or by lack of an interesting plot, or by want of dialogue skill, is no cause for wonder; what is surprising is that so many of these plays fail because they make absurdly impossible demands upon stage resources and scenic accessories, demands that should be obviously ridiculous to anyone who has ever been inside a theater. Thus the Radio Times recently mentioned a play that had been submitted for consideration to a theatrical producer which required in its cast at least two elephants.

Now, it must be quite plain to anyone who gives the matter a second thought that a play which needs two or more elephants is altogether beyond the range of the modern stage; but what is not so generally seen is that a play that needs two elephants may, apart from the fact that it is unplayable, be quite a good play. Two of the finest dramas in the English language, "The Tempest" and "The Dynasts," are completely outside the scope of the twentieth century theater in their unabridged form. It is quite possible that the drama has lost several works of value because their authors' imaginations have been too large and opulent for the resources of the modern theater. The public would never have been presented with Thomas Hardy's masterpiece had he been dependent on managerial good will.

This state of things is the more regrettable because it is the very improvement in theatrical art, and the constant enrichment and increase in theatrical accessories that have brought it into being. It is an odd paradox that, as scenic resources have multiplied, the range of plays capable of being put on the stage has shrunk. "The Tempest" was within the scope of Shakespeare's theater; it is not properly within the scope of ours, despite all our mechanical advantages.

Conventionalism v. Realism

The reason, of course, is that the Elizabethan stage was conventional, and our own is realistic. The early seventeenth century theater could not put up a lath and plaster palace, but it could translate to the stage all the headlong disastrous descent of the final scenes in "Macbeth" because it had no need to bother about scene-shifting. The modern theater can do the first: it cannot do the second. The modern theater cannot produce a play requiring two elephants in the cast, because it has no elephants on its pay roll. The manager of a conventional theater would be able to do so quite easily, with the aid of a couple of hobbyhorses. He would no more be deterred by the lack of real elephants than he would be deterred from producing "Hamlet" by his lack of a real prince.

An unqualified return to a conventional stage today is impossible; the demands on the popular imagination would be too great. But if it were not impossible, it would be desirable.

Art Research in Europe

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—It is not often that Germany is behindhand in the matter of equipment for organized research. Yet curiously enough, though the majority of the greatest European art experts are of German nationality, Germany hitherto has not provided them with those facilities for research which other countries afford. Next to the opportunity of seeing the original works, wherever they may be, the first necessity for the research student of art is access to a comprehensive and systematic collection of photographs. For this purpose something more specialized is required than even such famous collections of prints and art books as those possessed by the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, or the British Museum and the Victoria and Albert in London. Italy has already its Central Institute of Art History and the Soviet Government has founded in Russia another excellent record office on similar lines, the Leningrad Institute of Art History.

England is notorious for leaving private individuals to supply what the state undertakes in other lands, and though the National Portrait Gallery has a useful collection of photographs relating to British iconography, its scope is severely limited. Sir Robert Witt, however, has organized at his house (32 Portman Square) a reference library containing upward of 300,000 photographs and reproductions of pictures and drawings illustrating the work of some 13,000 painters and draftsmen of all schools (except the Oriental) from the twenfth century to modern times. This collection is available for students daily (excepting Saturdays and Sundays) between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Germany, though starting a little late, is now setting about the business in a characteristically thorough manner. A Munich correspondent sends some particulars of the newly established Prussian Research Institute for History of Art, opened in the seminary of history of art at the University of Marburg.

This new institute, similar to the research institutes for natural science and technic of the Kaiser Wilhelm Gesellschaft, is the first of the kind in Germany for furtherance of a study of purely intellectual value. The work at the new institute is under direction of Prof. Richard Hamann, head of the department of history of art of the University of Marburg-on-Lahn.

The first and foremost task will consist in establishing central archives of photographs of important monuments of art, in the special research of the relation between French and German architecture and sculpture of the Middle Ages, and in cataloguing the material collected according to topographic, cultural and iconographic points of view.

The reasons for the choice of Marburg-on-Lahn as the seat of the institute were manifold. In the first place there was already a foundation, for the seminary of history of art possesses an archive of photographic plates of medieval architecture and sculpture numbering about 50,000, of which 15,000 show French works of art. Moreover the seminary has a library of some importance, and the university has a press of its own and is independent of claims or views of any other publishers (a yearbook of the history of art is issued annually). Nowhere else were conditions for the establishment of the institute so favorable, and it may well be maintained that it is but an extension of means and methods already introduced.

Marburg dates back to the Middle Ages, when it belonged to the Landgraves of Hesse. The historic discourse between Martin Luther, Zwingli and other reformers, took place in the castle of Marburg in 1529 from Oct. 1 to 3, and the university, one of the oldest in Germany, was founded by Philip of Hesse in 1527.

Classics on Russian Stage

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—For sheer imaginative beauty of staging and production, first prize in the present Moscow season, in the writer's opinion, should be awarded to the Vakhtangov Studio for its presentation of Schiller's "Kabale und Liebe." A vertical stage gave freedom of movement to the actors, and the decorative background was in a finely conceived silvery color, while blasts on old-fashioned wind instruments at the beginning and end, and strains of classical music accompanying the action, seemed to emphasize still further the perennially fresh and youthful character of Schiller's romantic tragedy.

Far less successful was the production of "The Beggar's Opera" by the Kamerny Theater. The jokes, sharp and salty enough in English, seemed to lose much of their savor when translated into Russian; the musical part of the performance was poorly executed and, while the Kamerny stage management achieved some grotesque effects with the beggars and their leader, Peacham, some of the satirical aspects of the work seemed to be lost. One carried away the impression that the work had been rather too hastily prepared for production.

Other classical plays which have been given during the present season are "Othello," which has just had its first performance at the Art Theater; Schiller's "Die Räuber," and Molière's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" at one of the smaller theaters.

And one could not conclude a review of the latter part of the theatrical season without mentioning Alexsei Tolstoy's "Peter the First." This depicts in strong, vivid colors both the ferocity in the character of Peter the Great and the essential tragedy of his career, which is depicted as a desperate and, in the end, largely vain effort to remake and modernize the country in the face of such formidable obstacles as the general ignorance and superstition, the hostility of the conservative nobility and the venality of Peter's trusted counselors and courtiers.

'The Desert Song' in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

THE present management of the Mogador has been accused of too systematically favoring the Anglo-American formula at the expense of French light music. I have the impression, on the contrary, that the brothers Isola are in the course of proving to us that this exotic formula is becoming exhausted and that one must not be unduly alarmed by an importation that has ceased to be alarming to the national pride. From the delicious "No, No, Nanette" to the "Desert Song," passing by "Rose Marie" and "Hallelujah," one observes a clear degeneration of the genre, which is becoming flat, banal and repeats itself perseveringly.

I am speaking, of course, of the musical invention. The librettos have not changed. Adapted here by professionals who, under pretext that they know the French public thoroughly, treat it with impertinent condescension and refuse it all credit in the matter of intelligence and wit, they seem always childish and inconsistent. But we have no longer the consolation of the freshness and verve of those elastic and rhythmic scores that relieve us from the banality of the humor.

The "Desert Song" certainly contains two very successful pieces: its famous waltz and the melody that gives its name to the work. The composer is not unaware of the value of these two inspirations, for he complaisantly gives us numerous encores of them in the course of the evening. But the rest of his work is far from offering the same interest.

The Story

If you are anxious to know the story that serves as a pretext for this entertainment I will not conceal from you that in some point of the region of the Liban, a mysterious and redoubtable being whom they call the Red Shadow has taken upon himself the rescue of the Arabs, who are persecuted by English troops. This strange hero is always masked and no one knows from whence he comes. He is a sort of scarlet Lohengrin who appears in the hour of danger to protect the feeble against their oppressors.

This situation has its echo in the palace of the English Governor, where the charming Jenny is engaged to marry Captain Charlie, a fine British officer who has sworn to dispose of the Red Shadow. Jenny is secretly loved by the son of the Governor-General, but the girl cannot take seriously this poor Jack, who is a poet, a dreamer, an artist—in short very small fry after a soldier. The Governor himself is ashamed to have a son so unpresentable. We laugh at their stupidity for we have rightly guessed that the Red Shadow is no other than Jack himself, the bravest, most intrepid of paladins who voluntarily lets himself be accused of cowardice. Wishing to be loved for himself, he lets Jenny dream of extraordinary adventures and pushes coquetry as far as to come, one fine evening, in his heroic disguise, to carry her away, to throw her across his saddle and take her at a gallop into the desert, which is, it seems, in these parts, the earthly paradise of the imaginative. After having made the frightened young English girl hear the famous song of this fascinating immensity and after having made her fall into his arms, Jack reveals his identity and everything ends happily.

The Cast

I have often had the opportunity to praise great German artists like Lotte Schöne, Walter Kirchhoff or Richard Tauber for passing from opera adjured our managers to give us interpreters of high vocal quality for light music. I know quite well that in such a case one has too often to sacrifice the stage interpretation. Great singers are not always remarkable actors, But, between ourselves, when one has to interpret a text as insignificant as that of works of this kind, it is perfectly useless to have actors of first rank. Mm. Isola wished to make the experiment of an operetta well sung. They intrusted to Couzinou and Marcella Denya, both regular Opéra artists, the interpretation of the two principal rôles. They were rewarded by a brilliant success, which, alone, may sustain their new production. Couzinou was greeted with a warmth almost without example in the history of our contemporary lyric theater. Marcelle Denya also charmed the audience by her authority and assurance. The public was not able to resist the impression of solidity and fullness given by these artists who dominate their parts so happily. One must congratulate the management of the Mogador for having attempted such a demonstrative experiment.

Moreover, they surrounded this triumphal couple with chosen artists exerting their virtuosity in another plane. The company indeed includes interpreters like Dorvil, René Gerbert, Géo Burry, Albert Decoeur, Albert Combe, Charles Steber and Mlles. Coecilia Navarre and Mona Paiva. Excellent choruses complete this cast, which will support the production much more effectively than do its authors.

Contemporary Russian Music

By LEONID SABANEEV

XIII—Arthur Lourié

Moscow

ARTHUR LOURIÉ is an interesting figure, not only from a musical point of view, but also as a typical representative of his period. At one time a student of the St. Petersburg Conservatory, he was attracted by the extreme tendencies of æsthetic thought, and he wrote, as long ago as 1911, a quarter-tonal music—which was not very sympathetic in its qualities. Then he became the sworn composer of the "Stray Dog," a St. Petersburg tavern frequented by artists.

After this, to everybody's surprise, he turned Communist and became under the Soviets the Music Commissar of Russia. He had more than a little to do with the fact that in the early days of the revolution the left front of art, the futurist trend, was recognized as the only one permissible under the new régime. Lourié's period of office as a Communist commissar was signalized by the publication, at the public expense, of all his own works; but we must do him the justice to say that he also managed to save many musical treasures in Russia from plunder and destruction.

We next find him abroad, first as a preacher of the new Communist ideas and then, after an unpleasant incident, shaking the Soviet dust from his feet. The futurist method of writing and the allurement of quarter-tones have, like Communism, lost their charms for him, and Lourié is now the faithful knight and prophet of Stravinsky—the Stravinsky who, having spoiled his musical palate by excessive use of highly spiced condiments, is now living on Bach. Together with Stravinsky, Lourié is returning to Bach and Glinka, and is trying to write compositions in the style of the Russian amateurs of the early nineteenth century, but without their melodic inspiration. He has also composed a "Liturgical Sonata"—lately performed at the Straram concerts.

Originally and essentially of the experimentation type, he is very characteristic of our era. It cannot be denied that this extremely clever man might do great service to art but for his experimentalism, and if his musical gifts were commensurate with his acute and subtle intellect. On the other hand, it must also be admitted that in the gallery of modern composers, which includes so many persons who are quite anti-musical, the presence of such a man as Lourié is perfectly normal and natural, and moreover a sign of the times. In him we have only a more distinct and brilliant instance of experimentalism, the trait with which the bulk of the musical world is now characterized, and which deprives it of the possibility of a normal development.

(Translated by S. W. Pring.)

The Bennett School of Liberal and Applied Arts, Millbrook, N. Y., offers the "Medea" of Euripides in Gilbert Murray's translation as its ninth annual drama festival, in the school's Greek theater on May 16, 17, 18 and 25 at 4:15 p. m., daylight saving time. Edith Wynne Matthison plays Medea, Charles Rann Kennedy plays Jason and Margaret Gage plays the Messenger. Invitation cards may be had by application to the school by mail, specifying performance to be attended and number in party.

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INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

Culling Ideas Here and There

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

THE man who beautifully furnishes his home with antiques found in old farmhouses, barns, and at out-of-the way auctions, is not the only adventurer. The modernist may also be a pilgrim in strange places, assembling lovely objects from many sources, building up his perfect period room. He may study the work of the various contemporary designers in the different fields—furniture, metals, textiles, ceramics, glass—and discover who among the craftsmen are temperamentally related, so that their work when brought together in an interior will create an harmonious pattern.

To do this requires, besides an instinctive flair, much study. One must wander among studios, know the qualities emphasized by the various artists and make numerous experiments in combining their work. It is an exhilarating pursuit.

However, those who lack the time or the self-confidence to assemble a room in this fashion, will be glad to know of the Modernage Studio, in New York, where are arranged interiors of satisfying harmony, which may be purchased entire or in part for transportation to new domains. The story is told of one client who in 15 minutes purchased $200 worth of furnishings. Why not? The sensitive eye perceives the rightness of these ensembles and quick decisions are often inspired by the best judgment.

A Group of Designers

F. Martin is at the head of the enterprise. Associated with him as furniture designers are his father and Miss Estelle R. Silverman. Alexander Archipenko and his students of sculpture and ceramics at his Ecole d'Art are closely allied with the purposes and progress of the studio. Their striking exhibition of work—highly abstract and executed with a forceful sense of essentials—emphasizes and elucidates the theory of modern age decoration. For instance, Tom Lamb has done for the music room a pair of spirited curtains, depicting leaping black antelopes on crimson satin. Marcelle Laetitia and others have produced for the other apartments fine ensembles in du Pont rayon.

Not only by studying the interiors as units may the amateur find help, although this is in the main the purpose of the finely worked-out harmonies. In the individual pieces shown, in certain of the details of design and of arrangement, it should be possible to discover the solution for difficulties in individual homes, and to find means of escape from the humdrum manner, and even ideas for craftsmanship.

For instance, an ugly fire mantel often defaces a room. Among the separate pieces shown at Modernage is a black-enameled chimney piece which would fit in front of the offending architecture and leave the grate intact below.

Effective Handicraft

A novel curtain border is well within the power of anyone who can ply a needle. Across the top of the drapery is stitched a ribbon about two inches wide and of appropriate color; to this foundation are attached V-shaped loops of the same ribbon. The Vs are approximately four inches long and the first row points upward and is crossed by a row which points downward. Thus an X is formed, through the top of which the curtain rod runs.

Another attractive curtain idea is the application of designs taken from one fabric, on another. The scheme is merrily used in the sun-room, where solid-toned curtains of creamy hue are irregularly bordered by appliqued rectangles depicting a red hobby horse companioned by a green-clad groom. The drama and humor in this design and its definite line and color make it very noticeable and amusing.

Another suggestion is offered by the coverings for the Flekrom chairs, in dark-enameled chrome steel and natural reed. Flekrom furniture is one of Donald Deskey's newest designs, and is produced by Ypsilanti. These sun-room chairs are adorned with strips of painted fabrikoid woven into a textile. Fabrikoid is a material now well-known, which resembles leather but is more easily cleaned. The idea of weaving colored strips into coverings for chairs is one which could be carried out in various mediums by anyone who has made kindergarten mats of alluring strips of gay paper.

A Striking Dining Room

The dining room, charming in soft green metal and scarlet leather, shows unconventional decoration appropriate to a dual-purpose apartment where displays of silver dishes and fruit or flower centerpieces would savor too strongly of a room where one only eats and drinks. At Modernage three fascinating metal seals occupy the center of the dining table and on the sideboard a doube-chinned rabbit stretches himself out luxuriously blinking with indifference at his comrades, two abstract creatures, which, without fear of contradiction, one may call roosters.

An attractive lamp is fashioned out of what might be a round aluminum cake tin, pivoted on a stand formed of two uprights. The bulb is, of course, below in the hollow of the pan, and by tilting it the illumination can be thrown at various angles. Thin sheets of metal are twisted into intricate scrolls to conceal other bulbs. Although the result would necessarily lack the charm possessed by these articles because of the experienced artistry and craftsmanship which have produced them, neverthless the amateur dabbler in metals might find considerable joy in working out his own interpretations of these ideas.

There is a suggestion, too, in the lighting, which carries out the color schemes of the rooms. This enhancement of hues might more generally be adopted in homes. Why use as a matter of course in all positions white bulbs merely dimmed by shades or sconces? Why not paint the bulbs delicately, one one color one another, thus permitting a play of various tones? Even if not satisfactory for everyday use and to work by, such harmonies could be played with for parties, and sets of bulbs kept in reserve for occasions.

The arrangement of bracketed glass shelves at either side of recessed windows furnishes an opportunity for the display of ornaments under interesting conditions of light and shadow. In an old-fashioned room supplied with undesired inside shutters, the idea could be modified by the removal of the blinds and the reorganization of the space into which they fold.

For perceptive eyes and minds, ideas flower luxuriantly and can freely be gathered and transformed to new usages.

By Courtesy A. Starr Best, Inc.

The personal tastes of the manager of a large store for men is responsible for such furnishings as are seen here, and which are to be found in different parts of the establishment. Thus is secured an atmosphere of restful leisure in contrast to a rather cold rigidity that is frequently met

By Courtesy A. Starr Best, Inc.

An unusual and charming decorative detail in the lobby of a Chicago store is this old English oak dresser and its fine pewter

Floors and Floor Coverings

JUST as a chair of historic lineage is a cross-section of the past, so floors, be they of stone, parquetry, boards, or what not, reconstruct for us social conditions of other days. Rushes strewed the stone floors of medieval and Renaissance homes and among them dogs prowled for bones. In contrast, one recalls the suave and polished marquetry floors of eighteenth century France and the wide, sand-strewn boards of Colonial America. Each type of flooring was an index of contemporary society.

Furthermore, every type of flooring has given rise to coverings to which we give heed when furnishing houses of today. True, we no longer strew rushes where we may, but we recall that the Crusaders returned with their memories full of the carpets of the Orient. In passing, it is not an improbable theory that these very memories resulted in the jebeweled windows of their cathedrals, blazing with the color of Persian carpets.

Eastern Carpets Used Early

So, on the floors of medieval England, we begin to find carpets from the East. This gives us a precedent, and an authority, for the use of Oriental rugs in nearly every type of house since that day.

The pale yet exotic interests of the late Renaissance in France gave rise to pale carpets of French manufacture, such as the Aubussons and the Savonneries. These we may use in our French interiors, as well as pale flower-strewn Persian carpets.

In the house whose prototype is a humble one, such as the early American, the English cottage and the provincial manor, rugs suggestive of cottage industry of the personable Oriental rugs woven by nomad people are in character.

On the sheer physical side, we use floor coverings at all because they add a sense of physical warmth to the room and because they are pleasant to the tread.

On the æsthetic side, we consider them as "background or as decoration." This is one of the stock expressions in the decorator's phrasebook, be it a matter of wall paper, upholstery or floor coverings.

By it we mean, in this connection, is the rug so prominent and so beautiful in pattern that it is decoration in itself? If so, we must use unobtrusive patterns on the furniture and on the walls. On the other hand, we may possess furniture of great interest, covered with richly patterned materials and we may possess many delightful decorative accessories. In such a case, it were a shame to detract from the interest of these furnishings by the use of anything but a plain rug or carpet.

Which Shall It Be?

The question often arises, are rugs or carpets preferable? Primarily, one thinks of the historically correct flooring. Perhaps the more important thing is to have the floor dark enough. The day is past when every self-respecting house had taffy-colored floors of golden oak on which fleets of tiny rugs slipped about like derelict rafts.

The floor should give a sense of being the foundation of the room. It should be stained nearly black. If tiled or covered by linoleum, these should be very dark in value. From the floor up, the value of walls and ceiling will then grow lighter.

If carpeted from wall to wall, the same rule holds good. Whether the rug or carpet be "background or decoration," its general tone or value will be darkest, for the floor covering, also, must stay under the furniture.

There must be a harmonious neighborliness between rooms in the matter of floor coverings and colorings. First-floor rooms will be stained the same color, those above may be lighter. Where a group of Oriental rugs is used in the same room, care must be taken to assemble those of uniform color and, it is needless to add, of uniform breeding or sophistication. It would be akin to a social error to place the hearty Kazak beside the delicate Kermanshah.

The vacuum cleaner has removed the old-time prejudice against wall-to-wall carpeting.

Many decorators are against Oriental rugs because they are more constrained in making their color schemes. There is much to be said on both sides. It is perfectly possible to enrich a carpet by a small Oriental rug placed at some logical spot in the room, where it functions in a utilitarian as well as a decorative way.

Perhaps, in the last analysis, in the case of rugs versus carpets, the matter is a psychological one, for we create illusions of size in the use of floor coverings. The small room does well to carpet itself in a plain or monotone pattern, for the eye has a tendency to stop at the edge of a rug and to define the size of the room in terms of the dimensions of the rug.

If a room be very long and narrow, it may be widened, seemingly, by turning the long axes of the rugs at right angles to the long axis of the room.

Rugs should be placed always with their sides parallel to the walls and to each other. This pays heed to that important fundamental that furnishings should bear a relation to the architectural features of the room. A room strewn, hit-or-miss, with small rugs lacks a placidity and a coherence only possible where the sides of the rugs lie parallel to the walls.

Linoleum Uses Extend

A variety of floorings is to be found in the present-day house. Oak, treated with filler, stained, shellacked and waxed will be found in living and sleeping rooms; tiles of medium size are used in breakfast rooms, sun parlors and halls. They may be waxed.

Linoleum has virtually entered the house by the kitchen door. Waxed, it is found in every room in the house in patterns suitable for the room. It is excellent in nurseries because it is more easily cared for than wood. It should be cemented to a felt backing and, in turn, cemented to the floor. Linoleum should be regarded as a floor and not as a floor covering. Rugs are placed upon it.

The life of a carpet or rug is greatly increased by laying it over a floor pad. Such pads add a feeling of luxuriousness to even a light rug. Small rugs may be kept from skidding by fastening rubber strips on the ends.

The color of an Oriental rug may be subdued or brought up according to the placing of the pile toward the light or away from it.

Pattern or no pattern has been discussed. If patterns are used, what should be their character? One should remember that a floor is flat. Whatever is laid upon it should seem flat. The best design is the simplified, conventionalized one. Picking one's way between big pink cabbage roses is a childhood memory, when roses, in rugs, were roses! Sleeping dogs on hooked hugs, while historically correct, are doubtful æsthetics. We can find better designs in rugs of the period.

Oriental rug patterns printed on linoleum score two errors, because linoleum should never be regarded as anything but flooring, and because the Oriental pattern is a superimposed deception.

Lastly, there are textiles simulating Oriental rugs. To the uninitiated, they are satisfying. From the standpoint of æsthetics, it is a question if such skill is ever justifiable when purely Occidental patterns are more sincere than psuedo designs emulating Oriental rugs so earnestly, and to the initiate, so unsuccessfully.

Handicraft Show

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Providence, R. I.

Colonial art and its penchant for the Chinese pervades the annual exhibit at the Handicraft Club, the three-day display of which has just closed.

Bookbinding has been an innovation to this year's exhibit. This has been taught at the club by Miss Margaret Danforth of Boston during the winter. Essential to the exhibition is the guest book, bound by Mrs. T. Harris Shipman in royal blue. A first edition of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," illustrated, has been rebound by Miss Esther Stone in old cloth covers with the original lining papers intact. Binding leather and hand-mottled paper by Mrs. Shipman are shown.

Nests of tables in Chinese red with typically Chinese scenes in gold leaf are displayed with boxes and tables decorated in gay and dainty designs. Among the display of trays is one of conspicuous size with Chinese paintings and gold leaf by Mrs. Will Samuel Taylor. This piece is especially commended by William L. Crowell, instructor in color work for the club.

Especially noticeable for delicate tracery in gold leaf and painting are the scenes on clock fronts by Mrs. Ernest Smith. Mrs. George L. Miner, president of the club, exhibits a mirror with silver leaf engraving and a large tray with a nesting bird in colors on it.

Colors are rampant in the woven exhibits of bedspreads, runners and linen pieces. Handmade jewelry is exhibited by younger members of the club. Miss Louise Angell has a painting of highly colored poppies in rich blue jar. Mrs. Edwin A. Bunlingame has on exhibition several lamp shades, painted with enchanting scenes. Mrs. Charles Tucker, as chairman of the exhibition committee, has given particular pains to the listing of all the exhibits.

London Happenings

By "COLLECTOR"

I HEAR that old Georgian four-poster bedsteads, made of mahogany, pine, pear, and other fruitwoods have recently come into their own again after years of neglect. The sudden boom in these pieces of the Chippendale, Sheraton, Heppelwhite or Adam style among collectors of old furniture is reflected in the astonishing prices now asked as compared even with 12 months ago.

A late eighteenth century mahogany documented four-poster was put up for sale among the effects of a prominent English peer last year. It was then considered of so little interest that it was knocked down for the equivalent of less than $25. The same piece today, unrestored and in original condition would realize anything up to $1000.

An example which was sold a few weeks ago for several hundred dollars had only two of the original bedposts, the remaining two having been made in late Victorian times to match. Comparatively few examples which find their way into the market are entirely original, the bed stocks being in some cases modern.

Tardily Recognized Merit

This is belated appreciation of the picturesque possibilities and charm of an old bedstead, its pillars enriched with acanthus, wheat-ear or other carving. When draped with flowery valances, frills and curtains and provided with modern mattresses, they are now the new vogue among collectors.

Hitherto all-modern bedsteads and "club" or Morris armchairs have been the only concessions made by practical collectors, who otherwise equipped their country cottages with old furniture. Again, few old bedsteads have in past times found their way into the auction room as compared with smaller pieces owing, partly to their usefulness to their owners, partly to the difficulty of moving them.

The presence of large four-posters in small upstairs bedrooms has always been more or less a mystery. The most plausible explanation is that they were brought into the house in parts by the cabinetmaker, actually assembled in the bedrooms and left there from one generation to another.

Rated Effeminate in 1500's

The subject of old beds is a wide one and a new history of England could almost be written round them. From the military wooden chest or coffer which is said to have served King Richard III for his couch on the eve of the Battle of Bosworth, they range to the much-discussed "second-best" bed bequeathed by Shakespeare to his wife Anne Hathaway, and the Great Bed of Ware mentioned in "Twelfth Night."

The "bedd" is almost always recorded in old wills and inventories. It frequently referred, in Tudor times, to that prized possession, a linen or other bag stuffed with feathers, which was, incidentally, carried about when traveling. The piece of furniture itself is described as the "bedstead" or "bedstedyl."

The inventory of a well-to-do Essex yeoman-farmer, during the reign of Queen Mary Tudor, in the 1550's recorded the contents of "the chamber over the parlour"—that is the best bedroom. It cites "a burded bedstedell a fetherbedd a bolster a coverlett and old payre of canvass sheets. . . ."

William Harrison in "Holinsheds Chronicles," written in late Elizabethan times, quotes the astonishment of old men living in Essex at the growth of the new luxury in beds in the latter years of the sixteenth century.

Good Round Log for Pillow

". . . our fathers," said these farmers, "yea and we ourselves also, have lain full oft upon straw pallets or rough mats covered only with a sheet . . . and a good round log under their heads instead of a bolster or pillow.

"If it were so that our fathers or the good man of the house had within seven years after his marriage purchased a mattress or flock bed, and thereto a stack of chaff to rest his head upon, he thought himself to be as well lodged as the lord of the town that peradventure lay seldom in a bed of down or whole feathers. . . ."

Pillows, in the opinion of these farmers, were suitable only for expectant mothers and as for servants they seldom had any sheet under their bodies "to keep them from the prickling straws that ran oft through the canvas of the pallet."

I believe that Cardinal Wolsey, by the way, owned a sumptuously upholstered four-poster bed equipped with no fewer than eight mattresses.

It was the same Cardinal, I might add, who had his own goldsmith, one Robert Amadas, and possessed such a large and magnificent collection of silver that at least five men were constantly employed to keep it clean.

The Famous Dr. Wall

The period in which Dr. John Wall, physician and chemist, was associated with the ware was from 1751 to 1756. He had, by the way, 12 partners. His influence lasted more than 25 years later, when Mr. Flight, the London agent, became the only proprietor. The firm of Flight & Barr began in 1793 and became Barr, Flight & Barr 14 years afterward.

The letter "W," the crescent, and the famous "Square mark" are the principal marks of the "Dr. Wall" period. Astonishing bargains still await the collector, sometimes in the most unexpected places, provided he or she is able to distinguish Worcester porcelain of the Dr. Wall and other periods that bear no marks.

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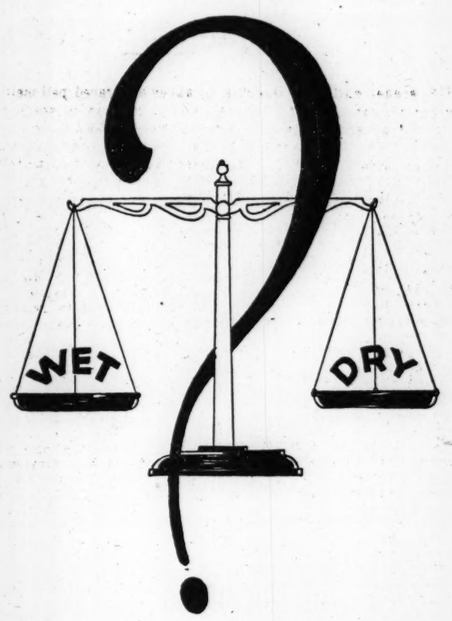

Is PROHIBITION Worth Keeping?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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THE HOME FORUM

Ibsen, the Artist

IBSEN, the grave Norwegian, said at one time in regard to the so-called problem presented in Hedda Gabler, "It was not my purpose to deal with what people call problems in this play. What I chiefly tried to do was to paint human beings, human emotions, and human faith against a background of some of the conditions and laws of society as it exists today." This statement is the surest negation of Ibsen as a philosopher or a reformer and a powerful definition of the duties of an artist.

If we recognize the fact that an artist is one who possesses clarity of vision to such a degree that he can see beneath the chaos and futility of human life a definite design; that he is one who must be able to express through his own medium, whether it be with clay, or paint, or words, the problems constantly arising; that he is one who can present them clearly to people of no perception, then, indeed, the artistry of Ibsen is unquestionable.

During his boyhood and manhood Ibsen possessed the quality of being able to stand apart from the world and to analyze the people who passed by. Due to the dreariness of his youth, and the extreme poverty that hovered over him until he was nearly middle-aged, Ibsen saw the serious aspect of things. At the beginning of his writing he tried to find solutions to the problems he presented. After a time, he became convinced of the futility of reform through such a method, and gaining the artist's viewpoint, he began to attack intangible, unsolvable problems.

At this time a very different kind of writing was being done by the foremost writers. Zola and Tolstoy depicted human existence as they saw it, clearly, sometimes with beauty. Ibsen promptly attacked realistic writing in the "Lady Inger at Ostraat," written in 1854. This play was unique in that it was taken from comparatively modern history and is interesting in the light it casts on the evolution of Ibsen's genius. Otherwise, it is of no value.

Realistic writing was clearly not Ibsen's field, since he lacked the most essential quality of all, that of desiring to cure the condition which he had diagnosed, and so he turned to other work. The basis of "Love's Comedy" rests on his idealistic conception of human love and the imperfection of it as it now exists between people. This was recklessly satirical, however, and brought him trouble instead of recognition.

Enough of Ibsen's earlier work.

Ibsen's exceptional ability to be the onlooker and the artist is apparent in "Brand," the poem written in 1865 at Ariccia where he saw and felt beauty for the first time. There, under sunny skies, Ibsen became at peace, always tranquil, always happy, so that "Brand," a strange mixture of the mystic and realistic, is thought by many to be the expression of his own nature. Ibsen discussed this later on, as was his custom with all his writings, to even greater confusion, so the question may be safely left to commentators while the greatness of the poem may be acknowledged unreservedly. It was in "Brand," moreover, that Ibsen's growth as an artist was apparent.

After "Peer Gynt," an incoherent but joyous poem, "Ibsen," says Edmund Gosse, "seemed to be in an oscillating frame of mind, now bent on forming some positive theory out of which his imaginative works shall crystallize; harmoniously, explanatory; at another time anxious to be unhampered by theories and to represent individuals and exceptions exactly as experience presents them to him. In neither attitude, however, is there discernible any trace of the moral physician, and this is the central distinction between Ibsen and Tolstoy, whose methods at first sight sometimes appear so similar."

Soon afterward, Ibsen began to show himself in a new light, that of a man of affairs. And, indeed, he looked more the business man than he ever looked the artist. His shrewd, clever eyes, the thin, straight lines of his mouth, the flintlike sternness of his face, together with his absorbed air and habit of walking with precision, presented a picture to those who did not know, of a typical wealthy banker. At this time, also, he recognized Björnson, the patriot-poet of Norway. The third sign of growth displayed itself in a series of plays beginning with "The Pillars of Society" in which he tried to produce the actual language of everyday human life. From "The Pillars of Society" he had hoped great things, but it was lukewarmly received in Germany and Norway.

"A Doll's House," his next piece of writing, was his only play that was an unqualified success. It stirred up the people so they left the theaters arguing. Ibsen aroused the people by this play as he had hoped to do by "The Pillars of Society." It was through this production, moreover, that he discovered the true field of his work, that of presenting not merely an optimistic kind of fairy tale or one of stark realism, but a question, a problem with the solution left to the people themselves.

A noticeable distinction in Ibsen's work is that it is all of a tragic nature with the exception of "The Lady from the Sea." Undoubtedly, Ibsen's serious outlook was due to the severity and hardship he went through during the formative period of his boyhood, but, at the same time, the rigor must have trained him to be always on his guard so that he became an infallible student of human nature. Tripping along on his tiny feet with his hands folded neatly behind his back and his eyes lowered, the thick cloak of absorption or indifference was the best of masks, allowing him to keep pace with the world, think with the world, and still preserve the distance of a few feet which allowed him to analyze the world. As a painting must be viewed from a distance to present the complete picture of beauty, he viewed the world from a distance, never completely in tune, never completely discordant with it.

Thus, Ibsen, so often classed with Shaw and Tolstoy as a philanthropist or a reformer, was never at any time either of these. Ibsen, with his gold-rimmed glasses on the end of his nose, peering from over the top of his newspaper into a mirror placed obliquely so that he might miss no detail of the gay scene in the hotel dining room where he habitually sat; Ibsen, with his shock of white hair and his massive shoulders; Ibsen always alone, always silent, always serious, was most of all the critic, the artist, seeing design where seeming chaos reigned, diagnosing the most obscure problems of humanity.

E. B. M.

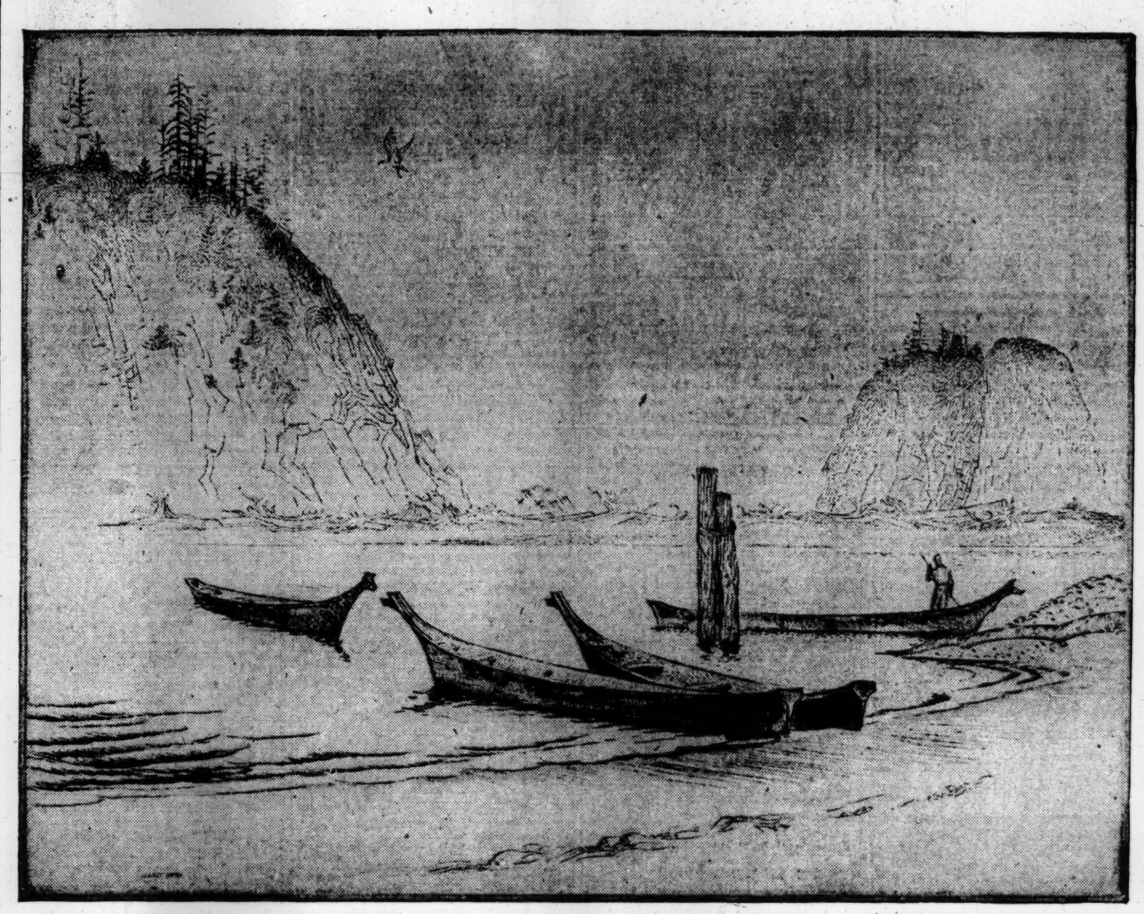
Boston to Kentucky,

(1833)

Traveling in 1833 was very different from what it is now. The only railroad on which trains were drawn by locomotives was a short one crossing the State of Delaware. All the rest of the journey between Boston and Kentucky was performed by the old stagecoach or by steamboat. The stagecoach varied in its rate of motion. From two to three miles an hour was the average in the West, and five or six miles where the roads were better. In many parts of the West we traveled on what was called the corduroy road, which consisted of logs laid side by side over swamps; and as some of these logs would rock, break, sink down, or rise up, riding over them was more of an exercise than a pleasure. . . .

Yet there was something by no means wholly unpleasant in these long journeys by the stagecoach. In the summer especially, if one rode on the outside with the driver, as was my custom, he was bathed in a constant current of fresh air, was free from dust, and could enjoy the view of the ever-varying scenery. When we reached the top of the Alleghanies, the eye ranged over a vast panorama of forest and meadow, where green patches indicated farms, and through which the blue streams wended their tranquil way. Sometimes we came to a place where a tornado had cut its resistless course through the trees, making a broad pathway where for miles all the timber was leveled. Once, on reaching the summit of a mountain in Virginia not far from the White Sulphur Springs, early in the morning, we saw the mists rolling like a great ocean below, reflecting from their upper surface the rays of the rising sun, which made them white as snow; while here and there the summits of other mountains pierced through this brilliant ocean, appearing like islands of green in the midst of a vast sea. Another day, during the same journey, the stagecoach stopped to allow the passengers to go to the edge of a wonderful precipice, known as Hawk's Nest. From this ledge we looked down more than a thousand feet into the valley of the Kanawha River. The wall of rock was so steep that one might almost drop a stone into the stream.

The foliage of the woods in the Ohio Valley greatly surprised me by its burning richness of color. I had never seen such hues in New England. . . . The majestic sycamores leaning their vast trunks and massive limbs over the shallow streams which we often forded, the beautiful gum tree carrying up a tower of foliage toward the skies, the enormous tulip trees, and the cottonwood with its leaves always in motion, were unlike anything with which I was familiar. They recalled to my memory engravings which I had seen, when a child, in a volume belonging to my aunt, Mrs. Swan, who had lent it to me for my amusement. . . . Among these were landscapes by Gaspar Poussin, Claude, and Salvator Rosa, which contained trees so beautiful and majestic that I had supposed them purely ideal. . . . But now I saw before me these very trees.—From "James Freeman Clarke, Autobiography, Diary and Correspondence." Edited by EDWARD EVERETT HALE.



By Permission of the Grace Horne Galleries

Quillayute Dugouts in Northern Waters. From an Etching by Thomas Handforth.

THIS scene, entitled "Dugouts," might almost be called "Canoeing in the Land of the Midnight Sun," were it not that the sturdy little boats are safely anchored to terra firma with only one native in sight as human propeller. The stark bleakness is not inspiring, yet it wakened the muse of this artist who is fond of odd subjects in out-of-the-way places. Here, in isolated Alaska his pen proved quite as facile as in a more exotic environment.

Perhaps the artist was moved by the artistic craftsmanship in the subject, for in the making of a dugout from a tree trunk the handwork often is of exquisite design and finish. The tedious process first of toilsomely felling a choice tree with crude implements, then stripping its bark, then designing the outlines and dimensions of the diminutive craft is a task that employs all the skill and patience of the true artist, each step in his work unerringly governed by his vision of the completed canoe.

Primitive peoples of many ages have made the dugout by the simple but laborious process of chipping out the interior with pieces of flint, knowing not a more effective modern tool. Others have burned a little and then chipped the charred layer, then more burning and chipping, until the tree trunk had become an empty interior of suitable size for a canoe. Then the exterior must be chipped and molded into form with meticulous care to adjust the balance with fine accuracy.

It always has been true that peoples remote from civilization, and briefly removed from savagery, living in crudest surroundings, will take whatsoever material nature has placed at hand and from this shape art objects of beauty. Natives in Africa dig the red and black clay from the ground and with their hands mold bowls and vases and other forms, while from the soft woods of the trees they carve lions and leopards and tigers, marking and striping the wooden creatures with fidelity to the originals.

Another example is found at almost the extreme end of the earth where the Eskimos of Alaska carve from walrus tusks the forms of any animal they have seen. In one such carving seen by this writer, the lower part of the tusk was used as a base, and from the top half a line of ivory-white diminutive animals grew under the skilled fingers of the Eskimo-artist—a polar bear, a walrus, a fox and a seal. From a slender piece of gleaming ivory the same craftsman made a dainty paper knife in the form of a fish—for he knows the fish well—the scales defined by black markings cleverly accomplished.

That there should be a number of dugouts in this scene is typical, for in arctic regions each native usually has his own canoe, made by his own hands. They have no other means of water locomotion except on the rare occasions when some vessel duty-bound steams importantly into the silent bay and anchors far out. For in that far North there are no docks. The crew reaches shore by means of the small ship's boats. But the blue curling smoke of the visiting boat has been seen by the watching natives as soon as it appeared on the horizon, and long before the captain has been able to bellow his orders, the natives have hastily clambered into their canoes and raced pell-mell to see who should be first to reach the side of the welcome ship. For the great vessel from far away comes but once a year and remains only one day; hence the natives do their utmost to satisfy their curiosity as well as their natural instinct for trade. Many a rare piece of carved ivory or rich fur is joyously given in exchange for some article which actually is of no value. But their dependable little boats have made it possible for them to visit the huge, strange vessel lying so briefly in their water dooryard. The men only may enjoy these visits, the custom being that the women must stay at home.

A letter written by a coast-guard official on one of these far northern routes recited that though it was midnight, he was sitting on the deck of the cutter writing by the amber light of the sun, meanwhile moving slowly under the shadow of a towering glacial cliff which rose abruptly from the water and extended many miles ashore. The towering cliffs in this etching are remindful of such a scene.

Waar Begrip van het Thuis

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science

THUIS! Welk een overvloed van schoonheid, welk eene heilige beteekenis liggen in dit woord besloten! Waarschijnlijk heeft geen ander woord—behalve liefde, waarmee het zoo nauw verbonden is—zulk eene rijke beteekenis. De menschheid is immer bezig naar een waarachtiger begrip van het thuis te zoeken; doch ook heden, evenals in het verleden, schijnt het voor den menschelijken zin alsof in de behoefte ernaar slechts karig voorzien wordt.

Een thuis is de voornaamste en oorspronkelijke behoefte van de menschheid; vanzelf sprekend verlangt de mensch naar eene schuilplaats waar hij rust en bescherming kan vinden. Misschien waardeeren sommigen, die zulk eene toevlucht hebben, die niet voldoende. Anderen verlangen ernaar, maar moeten zich tevreden stellen met iets, dat het op weinig bevredigende wijze vervangt. Het is duidelijk, dat geen van beide groepen het ware begrip heeft van wat een thuis is, anders zou de eerstgenoemde dankbaar zijn voor bestaande zegeningen, en de andere zou leeren inzien dat een thuis niet onbereikbaar is.

Er wordt dikwijls beweerd dat in den tegenwoordigen tijd de invloed van het thuis, van het gezin, aan het verminderen is, en oppervlakkige beschouwing zou mogelijk deze bewering staven. Dit is betreurenswaardig, want het gezin is nog heden, zooals het altijd geweest is, het centrale punt van de beschaving, en gezinsbanden zijn hare hechtste steunselen. Laat de meeste Christenen eens terugzien op hunne jeugd-jaren en zich trachten in te denken, wat die geweest zouden zijn zonder de onschatbare invloeden van een vrede-lievend thuis.

Veel van 's werelds schoonste werken op het gebied van letteren en schoone kunsten zijn opgebloeid te midden van eene ideale huiselijke omgeving. Toch hebben mogelijk het meerendeel van de grootste mannen en vrouwen in de geschiedenis lang te strijden gehad in eenzaamheid en gebrek, alvorens zij tot aanzien kwamen. Mary Baker Eddy, die Christian Science ontdekte en grondvestte, werd in hare jeugd gezegend door den invloed van een Christelijk thuis. Later verrichtte zij het grootste deel van hare metaphysische onderzoekingen en schreef zij de meeste harer werken in bekrompen omstandigheden, nagenoeg in eenzaamheid, en verlaten door eene wereld die geen begrip had van de glorievolle idealen, welke haar tot volbrengen inspireerden. Hare loopbaan was onzelfzuchtig, en hare geestelijke visie heeft aan eene groote menigte menschen genezing en wedergeboorte gebracht.

Voor degenen die iets begrijpen van Mrs. Eddy's leer, heeft het woord „thuis" eene nieuwe en meer ware beteekenis gekregen. Door Christian Science leert men dat de werkelijke mensch, omdat hij in de goddelijke Liefde leeft, nooit zonder thuis is,—nooit zonder bescherming tegen boos waangeloof. Indien hij een stoffelijk thuis bezit, zij het weelderig of eenvoudig, is dit voor hem eene gewijde plek, waar hij bewijzen kan dat God regeert. Een thuis waar Christian Science geliefd en geleefd wordt, schenkt voortdurend nieuwe gelegenheden om te realiseeren hoe schoon en gelukkig en gezond de ware geestelijke woonstede is van den mensch in Gods gelijkenis.

Maar hoe staat het met de ontelbare duizenden die geen thuis hebben, in den algemeen aangenomen zin; die, misschien, geen stoffelijke bezittingen hebben, een geen onmiddellijk vooruitzicht van iets beters dan de vier kale muren, die hunne tegenwoordige woonplaats uitmaken? Moeten zij dan voor onbepaalden tijd uitgesloten blijven van een thuis? Dat behoeven zij niet, want in werkelijkheid zijn zij even zekerlijk kinderen Gods als degenen die mogelijk eigenaren zijn van uitgestrekte stoffelijke bezittingen. Het ware begrip van het thuis moet eerst in het hart ingeplant worden. De liefdevolle Vader is „geen aannemer des persoons." Het eenige werkelijke thuis is altijd ons eigendom; en het is „een huis niet met handen gemaakt," maar eeuwig in het hemelsche rijk. God, de goddelijke Liefde, spreekt teederlijk tot een ieder, zooals getoond wordt in de woorden van des Meesters gelijkenis: „Kind, gij zijt altijd bij mij, en al het mijne is uwe." Het geestelijk begrip van thuis zal zekerlijk leiden tot de vervulling ervan in de ervaring.

Het godsdienstig leven van den enkeling heeft natuurlijkerwijs zijn thuis als middelpunt, en het godsdienstig leven van een groep vereenigt zich in het kerk-tehuis. Niets dat: „ontreinigt . . . en leugen spreekt" moest in een van beide vergund worden in te komen, want in alle gewijde plaatsen is God in het midden van Zijn volk. Het kerk-tehuis van Christian Scientisten vervult overvloedigelijk der menschheid nooden. Het biedt liefdevol samenzijn in Christus, de Waarheid, en broederlijke liefde, teederlijk uitgedrukt. Christian Scientisten zijn één in het ernstigst verlangen, mede te werken om het evangelie van Waarheid op aarde te verspreiden, en de kerk voorziet in voortdurende gelegenheden om dit werk te volbrengen. Als vergoeding voor de vreugde en gezondheid die zij verkregen hebben, achten zij het een voorrecht te trachten de menschheid te helpen.

Wij behoeven dus niet te vreezen dat het ware begrip van het thuis vergaan zal, of dat de banden van geestelijke genegenheid vernietigd zullen worden, daar God eeuwig regeert. Het ware begrip van het thuis is middel om het goede te bevorderen, daarom zal het zijne plaats blijven behouden in de harten der menschheid. Zelfs al zou het vele uiterlijke veranderingen ondergaan, zal het thuis toch de liefste schuilplaats der aarde blijven, en door Christian Science wordt bewezen dat de grondslagen ervan blijvend zijn. Over de geestelijke opvatting van het thuis schrijft Mrs. Eddy in het Christian Science leerboek „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (blz. 254) „Pelgrim op aarde, uw thuis is de hemel; vreemdeling, gij zijt de gast van God."

Men wende zich voor informatie aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Christian Science Uitgevers Genootschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Waves on the Eastham Sands

Blowing all day long, a northwest wind yesterday swept the sky clear of every tatter and whisp of cloud. Clear it still is, though the wind has shifted to the east. The sky this afternoon is a harmony of universal blue, bordered with a surf rim of snowiest blue-white. Far out at sea in the northwest and near the horizon, is a pool of the loveliest blue I have ever seen here—a light blue, a petal blue, blue of the Emperor's gown in a Chinese fairy tale. If you would see waves at their best, come on such a day, when the ocean reflects a lovely sky, and the wind is light and onshore; plan to arrive in the afternoon so that you will have the sun facing the breakers. Come early, for the glints on the waves are most beautiful and interesting when the light is oblique and high. And come with a rising tide.

After an easterly wind, I find things on the beach which have blown down from the gulf of Maine—young, uprooted spruce trees, lobster buoys from Matinicus, and after one storm, a great strewing of empty sea-urchin shells. Another easterly washed up a strewing of curious wooden pebbles shaped by the sea out of the ancient submerged forests that lie just off the present coast. They were brown-black, shaped like beach stones, and as smooth as such stones.

The last creature I found in the surf was a huge horseshoe crab, the only one I have ever chanced to find on the outside. Poor Limulus polyphemus! The surf having turned him upside down, he had as usual doubled up, and the surf had then filled with sand the angle of his doubling. When I discovered him, he was being bullied by a foam slide, and altogether in a desperate way. So I picked him up, rinsed the sand out of his waving gills, held him up all dripping by the tail, and flung him as far as I could to seaward of the breakers. A tiny splash and I had seen the last of him, a moment more, and the surf had filled the hollow in which he had lain. —HENRY BESTON, in "The Outermost House."

From "Senlin"

It is morning, Senlin says, and in the morning
When the light drips through the shutters like the dew,
I arise, I face the sunrise,
And do the things my fathers learned to do.
Stars in the purple dusk above the rooftops
Pale in a saffron mist and seem to die,
And I myself on a swiftly tilting planet
Stand before a glass and tie my tie.

Vine-leaves tap my window,
Dew-drops sing to the garden stones,
The robin chirps in the chinaberry tree
Repeating three clear tones.

It is morning. I stand by the mirror
And tie my tie once more.
While waves far off in a pale rose twilight
Crash on a white sand shore.
I stand by a mirror and comb my hair:
How small and white my face!—
The green earth tilts through a sphere of air
And bathes in a flame of space.

There are houses hanging above the stars
And stars hung under the sea . . .
And a sun far off in a shell of silence
Dapples my walls for me.

—CONRAD AIKEN, in "Selected Poems."

Dogwood

The vagrant wild apples that fill our country Mays with bloom are English born and came before the quota laws with the daisy, the buttercup, the dandelion, and the lilac, of which two famous American poems have been made. But the best of May is native, a shrub that knows the unities, a modest tree that seeks the light and screens the inner woodlands with ordered clusters of leafy candelabra from the oak branch to the meadow turf. In May in four pointed flame from green to white to tip of rose, its flowery candles are lit, and not even the rhododendron clusters hung over Allegheny torrents excel the lucid blossoms of the dogwood.—HENRY SEIDEL CANBY, in "American Estimates."

True Concept of Home

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOME! What a wealth of beauty and sacred meaning there is in this word! Probably no other word—except love, with which it is so closely allied—has such rich significance. Humanity is ever seeking for a truer sense of home; but today, even as in the past, it seems to human sense that the supply may not be meeting the demand.

The need of mankind for home is basic and fundamental: humanity naturally longs for a haven wherein to find rest and protection. Some who have such refuges may not rightly value them. Others long for them, but have to be content with some unsatisfying substitute. It is evident that neither group has the true sense of home, else the first-mentioned would be grateful for present blessings, and the other would be learning that home is not unattainable.

It is frequently commented concerning the present day that home influence is waning, and casual observation might seem to confirm the claim. This is to be deplored, because home is today, as it always has been, the central unit of civilization; and home ties are its strongest bonds. Let the average Christian look back upon his early life and try to imagine what it would have been without the priceless influences of a peace-loving home.

Many of the world's finest literary and artistic works have flowered amid ideal home surroundings. Yet, perhaps the majority of history's greatest men and women have struggled long in loneliness and want before reaching distinction. Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, was blessed in her childhood by the influences of a Christian home. Later, she accomplished the greater part of her metaphysical research and her writings in humble circumstances, almost in isolation, and deserted by a world which had no perception of the glorious ideals that spurred her on to achievement. Her career was unselfish, and her spiritual vision has brought healing and regeneration to vast multitudes.

For those who understand something of Mrs. Eddy's teachings, the word "home" has taken on a new and truer meaning. Through Christian Science one learns that because the real man lives in divine Love, he is never homeless,—never defenseless against evil beliefs. If he possesses a material home, be it sumptuous or simple, it is to him a hallowed spot where he may prove that God rules. A home where Christian Science is loved and lived, offers constantly new opportunities to realize how beautiful and happy and healthful is the true spiritual abode of man in God's likeness.

On the other hand, what of the unnumbered thousands who have no home, in the generally accepted sense; who, perhaps, have no material possessions, and no immediate prospect of anything better than the four bare walls which may constitute their present abode? Are they to be thus indefinitely shut out from home? They need not be, for in reality they are as certainly sons of God as those who may be owners of vast material estates. The true concept of home has first to be set up in the heart. The loving Father is "no respecter of persons." The only real home is always ours; and it is "an house not made with hands," eternal in the heavenly kingdom. God, divine Love, tenderly says to all, as shown in the words of the Master's parable, "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine." The spiritual concept of home will surely lead to its fulfillment in experience.

The religious life of the individual naturally centers in his home, and the religious life of the group gathers in the church home. Nothing that "defileth . . . or maketh a lie" should be permitted to enter either, for in all hallowed places God is in the midst of His people. The church home of Christian Scientists richly meets humanity's needs. It offers loving companionship in Christ, Truth, and brotherly affection, tenderly expressed. Christian Scientists are united in the earnest desire to aid in spreading the gospel of Truth on earth, and the church furnishes constant opportunities for doing this work. In return for the joy and health which are gained, they esteem it a privilege to endeavor to help mankind.

We do not, then, need to fear the dissolution of the true concept of home, or the destruction of the ties of spiritual affection, since God reigns eternally. The true sense of home is an agent for promoting good; therefore, it will continue to hold its place in the hearts of mankind. Even though it may undergo many outward changes, home will still be earth's dearest haven, and through Christian Science its foundations are proved to be enduring. Of the spiritual sense of home Mrs. Eddy writes on page 254 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Pilgrim on earth, thy home is heaven; stranger, thou art the guest of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Adam and Fallen Man." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

The Hobbyhorse

The hobbyhorse is a noble animal, an animal of renown. Unlike the horse in the essay, he has not "four legs, one at each corner," but ends somewhat tamely in a wooden stick. Nevertheless he has played his part in history. He is the toy of the boy. Milk-white steeds are for princesses and ponies for little girls, but a man must have his horse if he give a kingdom for it. "If you will bring me a horse covered with goatskin from Frankfort Fair," begs a little lad of his father in the sixteenth century, "I will be a really good boy." A fair promise from one gentleman to another.

"May I go round the room again?" asked Henri IV of France of the Spanish Ambassador, when discovered playing at horses with his children. And permission being given by that dignitary, he galloped round the room once more, the royal imps on his back. It is recorded that the venerable Socrates was once caught by Alcibiades playing the same game and enjoying it like the youngest. Even in China the children played at hobbyhorses. They were the world's plaything.

But the greatest part they played was at Nuremburg in the year 1650. Scamper, scamper, scamper rushed two thousand nine hundred and fifty-two feet to the great square. Prance, prance, prance went one thousand four hundred and seventy-six gallant steeds. Hop, skip and jump, and the square was filled with one thousand four hundred and seventy-six little boys on their wooden hobbyhorses! What a muster it was! Whoa back, there: quiet, Roland! This is the Day of Peace after the Thirty Years' War, and the Imperial Commissary has just signed the Peace Treaty. Hurray for the children jumping up and down before his lodging, agog for their silver pennies. No common copper coins were these, but shining and new, stamped with a little hobbyhorse and rider. As he walked along the ranks of bobbing boys, they drew rein and checked their rampant steeds. And then—prance, prance, and away they run to their mothers, glad at heart for this peace, and to show off their largesse!

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EDUCATIONAL

A 'Family Night' Going Strong at the School Swimming Pool

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Denver, Colo.

"WE NEED a place where we can go in swimming together and take the children, in winter. Then we wouldn't forget all we had learned in summer."

"Why not establish a family night in one of the junior high pools?"

The above conversation took place last fall in Denver, Colo., between a Mother and Dad and was the beginning of a great plan.

The mother carried the idea to the county Parent-Teacher Association (the county and city organization being the same), and a committee was appointed to interview A. L. Threlkeld, superintendent of schools.

His first reaction was this, "We have never before allowed adults and children to mix. What assurance can you give me that it will be successful?"

The committee explained that children would be admitted only when accompanied by one or both parents, as the idea was to make this a family project. After discussing various details he submitted the following plan with the approval of the Board of Education:

Each adult not connected with the schools $3.
Each adult connected with the schools $1.50.
Each child enrolled in the public schools $1.

These fees covered physical examination, towels, a secretary, and a guard for the pool; and allowed for 10 swims in a period of 12 weeks. This of course did not mean lessons. Enough entrants were required to guarantee $75, the actual cost of operating the pool for 12 weeks.

When asked the maximum number allowed Mr. Threlkeld replied, "I shall have to investigate. As a matter of fact, opening the school pools to the public has seldom ever paid expenses. The question usually is 'What is the minimum?' We have found through many years' experience that people have difficulty getting that."

Began and Ended Early

The pool opened on Oct. 20 at 7:30 p. m. This early hour allowed parents to bring their children and still get home by 9 o'clock, in that way not interfering with the children's rest. From the standpoint of enjoyment it was an immediate success. It was great fun for a daddy to "float" with his small son or daughter on his back, or for a mother to learn to dive from the side of the pool with her son as instructor. Mothers who couldn't swim began to take private lessons in order that they might show Dad how they could do the side stroke. Dads who couldn't swim took lessons in order to keep up with Mother and the children.

But despite the enthusiasm of the members enrolled, the class did not entirely pay expenses. The first term ended Jan. 21 with $68.50 on the books, a deficit of $6.50. The committee felt this was due entirely to the newness of the idea, and they still believed it was fundamentally sound. With Mr. Threlkeld's permission they decided to try another term provided there was sufficient interest among the members to make it pay and also make up the deficit for the first term.

This question was asked each adult member of the class, "Shall we go on another term?" and the unanimous answer was "Yes, indeed! We don't want to quit now."

Turned Away

By that time the idea was taking root. While there had been some newspaper publicity, still the best advertisement was the satisfied patrons, as is usually the case. On Jan. 28, the second term opened and people poured in. The old members came and brought their friends, and by Feb. 4 the unheared of had happened. The class was closed to further entries for lack of room. The books showed $103, a surplus of $28, and at least 10 people were later turned away.

The membership was 55 with representation from two high schools, five junior highs, and eight elementary schools. A glance at the registration showed two P. T. A. presidents, an editor, two bank employees, a dentist, a flour mill manager, a realtor, a manager of a creamery, a school principal, four assistant principals, several teachers and two certified public accountants.

Gayety and Five-Cent Prizes

Each night the guard blew his whistle for a five-minute intermission. Everyone climbed out and formed a rooting section on the side. Then the guard supervised a race. One night the Dads held a walking relay race (sounds easy but isn't); again the boys from 10 to 18 had a relay race, using the crawl stroke; a diving contest was held, separating the divers into three groups according to age; there was a mother and son relay race, each mother swimming to her son, touched him and he swam back. Each night the contest was made a regular athletic event and the winner was given a prize costing a nickel. Many of the group were strangers when they joined, but it was impossible to act formal or self-conscious in such a group as that.

Two objectives of the Parent Teacher Association are "Worthy Home Membership" and the "Wise Use of Leisure," and in that class the Denver association felt they had concrete proof of both.

Parents who came to please the children became interested and learned to swim, thereby making themselves better "home members" from the children's viewpoint. One mother remarked, "Joining this class has taken about all the recreational money our budget would allow for three months, but it surely is worth it." One of the Dads, a very busy man, was heard to say, "I had to fly in order to get home in time for swimming tonight," and he meant it literally, for twice he returned from a business trip by airplane in order to make the class.

From the parents' standpoint the plan had distinct value. For example, one mother asked another, "Isn't it surprising how easy it is to get the home work done before dinner on Tuesdays?" and the answer came back, "Yes, and the music practice, too."

Co-operation, Not Supervision

As for the "Wise Use of Leisure," what better plan could have been evolved than for parents and children to enjoy themselves together in as wholesome a sport as swimming? Practically all the children in the class had the opportunity to use one of the school pools with other children but they preferred to go with their parents, and many of the boys and girls were at the 'teen age where parental supervision is supposed to be unwelcome. There was the secret! It was not supervision; the parents were too busy for that. It was co-operation.

Each one from the baby of 3 to the dad of 53 became an ardent advocate of the Parent-Teacher swimming pool, and it is the plan of the Denver County organization to make this project a definite phase of recreational work, establishing more nights as the demand grows.

Left—Mrs. Edna F. Lane, Camp Director and Educator, Who Introduced the Cruiser Idea.
Right—Campers on Top Deck of the Educational Cruiser.
Lower—The Cruiser, Where Six Girls Can Live Comfortably for Several Days.

When Camp Has a 'Cruiser'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York

GEOGRAPHY does not necessarily have to be taught at school from textbooks and maps, nor are the boys of the family the only ones who may aspire to be sailors; at least, so says Mrs. Edna F. Lane, camp director and educator, who introduced a novel feature into her camp curriculum when she acquired a "cruiser." This is a small boat with bunks, a galley and ample deck space, in which six people may cruise comfortably for several days. The camp being situated on the highest point of Long Island, four miles from Port Jefferson, it is possible to make extensive trips about the Sound, sometimes actually getting out of sight of land.

Shifts of four girls with two counselors are taken on short cruises throughout the summer. They are taught to steer the boat, to run the motor and to guide the course with a compass, each one taking a turn at the various posts. During the day they anchor for a swim. The girls are instructed in this till they can manage the anchoring and pulling up of the anchor by themselves. Then, of course, comes the housecleaning. The girls polish the brass all over the boat and scrub the decks in true sailor fashion.

Food is taken along, but for a few hours each day fishing and crabbing are in order, and often clamming along the beaches. Instruction is given in holding a rod and in reeling in the fish. Thus the girls learn how to get food for themselves. Then they learn to prepare it in the galley.

Tidying the bunks is another job to be done, and of course there is washday when the cruiser is gay with middies and stockings blowing in the breeze.

While there is no danger at all, the girls learn how to put on a life-preserver and how to swim in them. And as the craft glides through the waters, stopping in coves and harbors for the night, much is learned of the formation of the surrounding country. Strictly nautical language is used on these trips, and after a day the girls jabber away like real old sea tars.

One of the most enchanting parts of the cruise is the evening at sunset and later when the stars are shining brightly in the sky. At these hours the girls gather together on the top deck and sing songs and tell stories, or else just look at the fading light of day in all its glory. There is constellation study every night. And when the sailor girls return to camp they are familiar with many more constellations and stars than the old favorites, Big Dipper and Venus.

Mrs. Lane, who has worked with girls at camps for many years, believes that this feature should be introduced into other camps and schools, because of its educational values. A small yacht is easy to get, and is handled without difficulty even by young children under proper guidance. It also appeals to children's sense of adventure.

It is also Mrs. Lane's belief that girls even as young as 7 and 8 years of age, should be free of the parental hand for a month or two out of every year. She finds that it is conducive to self-reliance and develops an unselfish spirit, when the child must take its stand in a community as an individual, where it must learn to take care of itself, make friends on its own merits, and take its share of the work in order to get its share of the fun.

English Rural Pupil Teacher Comes Up for College Training

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

WE ELDER craftsmen should salute the courage of those few rural pupil-teachers who win through to a teachers' training college. Their histories and their ambitions make a teasing study. In each case they have missed a secondary school career. Lack of means, lack of opportunity, lack of normal development at the junior scholarship age, have dogged their progress.

The contact of such rural pupil-teachers with higher education has been remote. Indeed, it was far over the horizon of one lad who was permitted to stay, especially recognized, at a simple primary school until the age of 17; by which time, seconded by a correspondence course, he passed the preliminary teacher's certificate examination. Other rural P. T.'s are the normal products of that heroic and primitive system wherein a solitary instructress perambulates an English county, mothering groups of children twice or thrice a week in order that they shall have enough material to pass a college-entrance examination. A difficult task well done! These children have no corporate games. Their group play is watched by a single monthly visit from a county organizer!

While they are studying, these boys get a rigorous training in class-management at rural schools. They learn the whole gamut of "individual methods"; the Dalton Plan, and the programs of the Parents' National Educational Union are at their fingertips. Their very success in getting accepted by a college, stamps them as men of character, hall-marked by a rich individuality. Their zeal for knowledge burns more brightly than does that of the dull town child who has resisted being "taught." Such lads speak little about rural conditions, save of poor buildings, of meager equipment and of lack of educated companions. Their ambition is to teach in a town.

Their Urgent Needs

Although their virtues are emphatic, it cannot be denied that their development has been frustrated. Their conversation reveals an absence of background to their thoughts. Of the world and of its ways, they walk by faith rather than understanding. No person has yet introduced to them modern writing, whether imaginative or informative. Their newspaper read-hazy comprehension of world events. ing has a distorted perspective in their geography. Both in group activities and in creative work these rural pupil-teachers are undeveloped.

What the Colleges Can Offer

The English training colleges are becoming more watchful of the difficulties of the rural teacher. They are endeavoring to produce men who will be energetic inside those schools. The colleges are approaching that training with the conviction that the qualities which make the teacher a social force outside his school are largely the same as those which make him a power within it. Therefore any advance which increases in a student, the mark of leadership is a registered gain. Because public leadership must be rooted in social contacts, the colleges are endeavoring to introduce their men to as large a variety of social gatherings as possible.

An assessment of the vitality of a college is always possible by a survey of its spontaneous societies. Is its Field Club alive? Does the Dramatic Society give annually at least one public show? Are there 50 keen members of the Debating Society? Is there a Musical Circle? Has it a branch of the British Universities League of Nations Society? Of the Student Christian Union? Of Carnegie International Relations Clubs?

If the rural pupil-teacher becomes an active member of these sorts of activities, he will soon get abundant expression work. His new confidence will make him a free teacher.

Leadership will also be strengthened if many social contacts are made with the great writers of all ages. Here, the colleges try to make their rural students free (for the first time in their lives!), of a good collection of books. Sometimes they co-operate closely with the public library.

No age like our own has so severely demanded the leadership of inquiring and open minds, sharpened by the experience of all time. No college indeed can offer a more stimulating gift for those whose childhood has been spent in rural districts than a rich library. Mentalities well equipped by nature, are thereby cultivated and enriched.

A second article on this subject will be published soon.

A Thoughtful Visitor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Jersey City, N. J.

THE Woman's Home Companion published an article recently concerning parents visiting and studying the schools. Since reading the article I have visited a day school and shall attempt here to give my impressions.

Lincoln School of Teachers College (New York) is considered an experimental school contributing valuable proof that the so-called progressive theories in education today can be practicably and profitably demonstrated.

I was given permission to visit the third grade in action. The room, bright, spacious and airy, was fairly bristling with activity. I sat down and attempted to absorb the situation. I noticed that the furniture consisted of tables, chairs, work benches and easels. The end wall of the room was decorated with nearly life size figures depicting an original play or story. It gave a feeling of strength and balance as well as originality in color and design.

One group of children was studying transportation. A small boy sat at a table enlarging Henry Hudson's Half Moon from a small print. Occasionally he left his place to consult a larger picture of the Half Moon in color for more accurate detail. A little girl and the teacher were sawing windows in a good-sized grocery box of stout wood. It was to be a Dutch Colonial house to go with that period in transportation. If you think girls are not good carpenters, you should have watched the accuracy with which this child worked. The pent-roof over the door was the next operation, and nothing short of perfection for its placement would give satisfaction. She measured, stood off and observed with a critical eye, and finally, only after a suggestion from the teacher as to how to test it, did she consider it correct and nail it in place.

Does it not seem to you that this child of about 9 years had developed self-criticism, observation, concentration and accuracy?

The De Witt Clinton steam engine was being enlarged by another child, and several airplanes were in various stages of development. During the painting of one of these interesting evidences of transportation a paint can was upset. One boy came excitedly to the teacher to report the accident. She quietly asked him to sit down and read and not become upset over so trivial a matter. They are taught to take care of materials, of course, but self-control comes first.

There was a low murmur of voices back of my chair in the cloakroom. Occasionally this would be loud enough for me to catch a word. Once I heard, "But we are the Chinese maids"; "Oh, I have an idea"; "We'll ask her." A large map of China was being painted bright yellow by a little girl in the rear of the room. She applied the brush with such joy and vigor that I felt she would be glad if China were three times that size.

Assuming that the map must have some connection with the Chinese maids I approached her and said, "What are you studying about China?"

"Why, everything," she answered, in a tone which implied that one could scarcely study one thing without studying everything, at least generally; and continued, "The people, their costumes, customs, homes—well, everything. We are having a Chinese tea party." She had not stopped her work and now as she continued to daub she unconsciously looked toward the door through which I had heard the low murmur of voices. This explained the Chinese maids. Ways and means for a genuine Chinese party were no doubt being worked out.

This study of China I decided was geography, while transportation development was history, but so alive and up-to-date as to be scarcely recognizable!

The significant thing about the whole situation was that every child was intensely interested, working up to maximum capacity and radiantly happy. When the period closed it was difficult to get them to stop.

If school can be such a joyous adventure, why cannot all schools adopt similar methods for at least some part of the day and gradually work into a more modern program.

Friend and Adviser

The teacher in this situation was essentially a friend and adviser. The children came to her for help in solving the difficulties of their problems which they could not work out alone.

I have been told by some principals, teachers and social workers that a modern program in education cannot be carried out in large city school systems. They say that parents object to the new methods because they are so different.

"Tradition is the enemy of progress," someone has said; but this has not held true in the development of transportation and communication. Should we not as fearlessly make progress in education?

Authorities agree that we learn to do by doing; it should follow then that children learn to think constructively by creating and living through interesting situations which are meaningful to them and within their understanding, no matter how crude they may appear to adult standards.

Does it not seem to you that if more money were spent for childhood in the way of bright, attractive, interesting schoolrooms, with materials for constructive activities appealing to creative ability, less money would need to be spent for reform schools, juvenile courts and detection of crime?

H. N.

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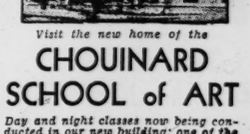

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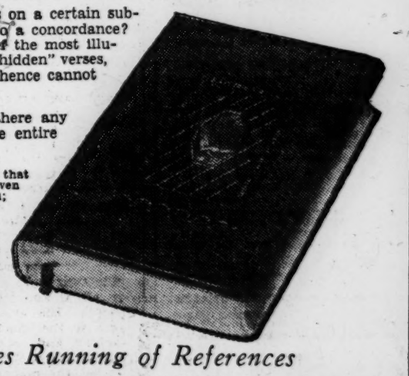

Take the subject of "Prayer," for instance. Are there any more vitally important verses on that subject in the entire Bible than the following?

"The Lord is nigh unto all them that call upon him, to all that call upon him in truth." (Psalm 145:18). "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you; For every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened." (Matthew 7:7, 8).

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Fighter Par Excellence

A Review by JOHN PELL, AUTHOR OF "ETHAN ALLEN"

A Gentleman Rebel: the Exploits of Anthony Wayne, by John Hyde Preston. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $5.

GENERAL WAYNE had many nicknames — Dandy, Beau, Polly, Cow-Chaser, Drover, Black Snake, Big Wind—but the one which stuck—Mad Anthony—was given him by Jemmy the Rover, an Irish spy. Mr. Preston comments:

"Wayne's biographers have been at great pains to say that this sobriquet created a false impression and ought to be dropped.

"That is absurd. Nicknames don't stick unless they mean something, and this one means a great deal. It is a splendid nickname. It is rather a romantic one, too. In it is incased all the energy and verve of immortal youth.

"Poor Jemmy was wiser than he knew."

By energy and youthful enthusiasm, uncautious bravery, Mad Anthony deserves to be characterized. These were the qualities Washington perceived and used. As Mr. Preston suggests: "One of the proofs of Washington's greatness as commander-in-chief was his ability (and willingness) to select men greater than himself in their special fields to help him do his work —Green, Hamilton, Wayne and others. Instead of weakening his individual control, he fortified it. Washington quickly detected ability in a man, and knew how to make the most of it."

Wayne was the field officer, the impromptu fighter par excellence. Apparently he was born that way. For him the path led only to glory. He loved bright-colored uniforms and fancy clothes. When the Revolution finally came, he was not so much the man for the moment as it was the moment for the man. This fact, so long obscure, was taken for granted by his contemporary Pennsylvanians who without delay chose him chairman of the Committee of Safety. He helped organize the militia and, as soon as a regular campaign had been planned, he was appointed colonel of the fourth battalion of the Pennsylvania line.

Untroubled by his total lack of experience, he led his fledgling regiments to Long Island and then to Canada. At Three Rivers he faced gunfire for the first time. The Americans were retreating before an overwhelming onslaught. Mad Anthony found himself facing the enemy with but a score of men. "And then," explains Mr. Preston, "he had one of those sudden rushes of brains to the head that seem so characteristic of his thinking in tight places." He held his ground, checked the British advance by bluff as much as anything else, and gave the main body of the American Army a chance to get away.

This was the first of a succession of episodes in each of which he proved his ability to think clearly and act quickly in tight places. He saved the day at Monmouth Court House. He covered himself with glory when he was chosen by Washington to storm Stony Point. He escaped Cornwallis in Virginia. Even when his troops were defeated at Paoli in 1777, and near Savannah in 1782, their commander, it has always been agreed, did everything that could be done.

Mad Anthony's contribution to the Revolution is characterized by such dramatic incidents. He was one of Washington's most useful tools. He had no part in such elementary strategy as there was. He was a good fighter and popular with the men. When the inducements of money, food, clothing, shelter and success were lacking, Wayne's popularity kept many a soldier from deserting.

During the reconstruction era, Wayne tried his hand at politics and agriculture and was singularly unsuccessful at both. In times of peace Mad Anthony was a fish out of water, a fighter waiting for a chance to fight. One more opportunity was to come to him in 1794, when Washington sent him to take command of the Ohio country where the Indians were ravaging the frontier settlements.

Wayne was a last resort. Washington did not call on his old pinch-hitter until both St. Clair and Harmar had been miserably ambushed and defeated. Besides the enemy, the swift invisible sharpshooters of the bush, Wayne had to cope with a discouraged and depleted army, far from the source of supplies, and with the cabal of the intriguer, James Wilkinson. As usual, Mad Anthony in a tight place, was equal to the situation. At the battle of Fallen Timbers he offered the Indians such resistance that they were only too glad to sign a really effective treaty of peace with their American "Big Brothers."

Mr. Preston's book, like its subject, possesses a good deal of the "verve of immortal youth." It is written about as badly as Sandburg's "Lincoln," and is equally engrossing reading. It is full of subjects without predicates, predicates without subjects, words which do not exist—and which are perfectly clear to any American reader. The battle scenes are short on statistics, but long on thrills and pathos. There is too much conjecture and there are too many unverified anecdotes, all of which—in spite of the style and the grammar—make good reading. The treatment of the love affair with Mary Vining is overmelodramatic, too obviously used to bring a climax; but Wayne, particularly when in love, was possibly overmelodramatic too. If you want to be entertained or to receive a sugar-coated dose of American history, read this book. If you want analysis of the part played by General Wayne in the campaigns of the Revolution or profound criticism of his contribution to the founding of the United States, you had probably better wait. The reviewer confesses that, though he began by being annoyed at the too "modern" and too "American" style and historical method of this book, he ended by enjoying thoroughly the reading of it.

"LONDON BRIDGE IS FALLING DOWN"

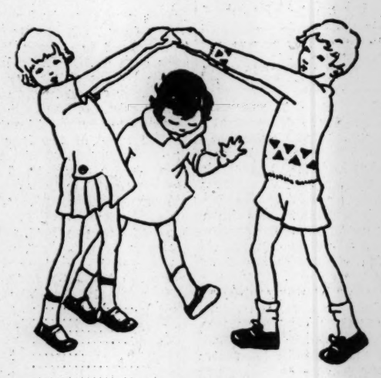

Illustration From "This Way and That," a Book of Singing Games by Edna Potter (Oxford).

A Peddling Egoist

The Poet's Progress, by Walter D'Arcy Cresswell. London: Faber and Faber. 7/6.

ONE morning in London, many months ago, I found at the door a young man with a leather satchel on his shoulders, who said: "I am a New Zealand poet. I am going from house to house selling my poems. They are sixpence each or three for a shilling." It was, as the saying goes, a rather "shy-making" experience, and when, after every variety of polite hesitation, I purchased a shilling's worth, I was not surprised to find his verse serious, competent, with flashes here and there in it, but not greatly inspired. It was when he mentioned he was writing "a spiritual autobiography" which would trace the development of his talent and describe certain phases of his life from the time when he left New Zealand as a soldier during the war, that I pricked up my ears. There are few poets who do not write very good prose and I waited with impatience for "The Poet's Progress" to appear.

Here it is: a slender volume written with a dignity not unmixed with presumption, with a fervent devotion not always profound; and in a style which, at its best, has the direct clarity and movement of Defoe or Bunyan, but which also frequently drags from comma to comma, as an untidy hedgerow straggles from gate to gate. In fact, one is struck immediately by the paradox that Mr. Cresswell, who inveighs against the subservience of modern English literature and life to artificiality and fashion, should dress his own material in the antique mode of an earlier period. There were, perhaps, bigger men in those days, but their costume is too large for him.

Nature and Art

Mr. Cresswell's poetic talent was, as he admits, for a long time imitative, a condition common to all Colonial poetry, and is derivative still. His first ambition was to transcribe on paper the natural wonders of the New Zealand scene. Later in London he unlearnt, but these two, nature and art, derstood his mistake:

"Alas! Nature is not the goddess of are one and the same. As trees come to flower and fruit, so do men. . . . Nowadays there are many who believe that the nature that surrounds us, the hills and the trees and the flowers and the birds, and much else, is the perfect original of art; but I hold it is the spirit or harmony of nature that is meant, by which we may give expression, by means of analogy, to the spirit of harmony within ourselves, which would otherwise be silent."

It was not until he had savored more of life, idling in the country, wildly electioneering in Wales, adventuring in Cologne, traveling v nearly penniless in Spain and Portugal and living, now in comfort, now in poverty, in England, that he perceived the essence of the poet's task With this knowledge his whole being was flooded and the future course of his life was determined. Money or no money, he was going to devote himself to poetry and to this determination he adhered, in the face of the opposition of his parents, who were not unnaturally anxious to see him established in a substantial career. He lived a life of amateur vagrancy, occasionally turned to the support of journalism, and eventually began selling his poems from door to door. By means partly of introductions and partly of a natural shrewdness to which the words "New Zealand" in his set speech testify, he enjoyed in the country a relative success. In London, however, it was not long before he was obliged to lodge in the Rat House. The book concludes at the point where he was enabled to publish a book of his poems by the assistance of friends. The reviewers scarcely noticed them.

Narrative Interesting

This is to summarize momentous matters crudely. Having only a handful of poems by which to measure the importance, to others besides himself, of his development, one hesitates to pass judgment. One grants him intense sincerity, one respects his austerity, but his philosophizing leaves one with the feeling that it is difficult for so self-conscious a man to pass disguised in ceremonial truisms into the kingdom of poetry. Stripped of its novice's surplice, the narrative of his struggle with fortune is extremely interesting, not least for its revelation of a shrewd and disarmingly astute character. The prophetic tone of one "crying in the wilderness" can drop to a note of forcible modernity:

"Whitman was not a poet at all; he was America's Adam who numbered the beasts."

But the book is loud with echoes; this about England has surely been said before:

"It is a country so wise and old that none care to know exactly what they are about lest by knowing too much of their actions they should seem to belittle the traditions by which they live. But all they do is but an echo of greatness and style."

The comparison with W. H. Davies's "Autobiography" is inevitable and Mr. Cresswell is dwarfed by the peddler who anticipated him. Being chiefly concerned with the peculiarities of his own development, Mr. Cresswell omits almost entirely to give one any picture of the people among whom he is living. One hopes that the promised second volume will be much more objective. A poet ought to be more intensely aware of the world than we ourselves are. V. S. P.

Lord of the Forest

The Adventures of Mario, by Waldemar Bonsels. New York: Albert & Charles Boni. $3.

DOES Waldemar Bonsels write for children or for adults? The question has often been raised, and can be answered best by saying that he writes for certain children and certain adults, sometimes for one, sometimes for the other. Children whose imaginations are sensitive, adults who can see the larger significance of his nature lore, both belong in the magic ring created by his beauty of diction. "The Adventures of Maya the Bee" was a fairy tale, ostensibly for children but with much in it for their elders. "Heaven Folk" was written for adults, but accepted by children. "The Adventures of Mario" is about the experiences of a 12-year old boy in the woods, but its full beauty and meaning will be apparent only to adult readers.

Mario, fearful that he would be sent to an orphanage, left his poor home in the village and sought refuge in the forest. There he came upon a cottage where old Dommelfei, the herbwoman, lived with her birds. From Dommelfei, Mario learned much about the ways of the birds and other denizens of the woods. He became expert in the names and properties of plants, could support himself by what he caught, could climb and swim and pole a raft, could in time perform with ease all the many operations necessary for getting a livelihood in the wild. He came to love the harsh-tongued but kind-hearted herbwoman, and he learned from her many lessons in loyalty, humanity and self-control. Then he was discovered by a lady from the castle, and adopted into a larger life, where perhaps he carried some of the wisdom that the woods had imparted to him.

From his experiences with wild things and from the instruction of Dommelfei, he learned many lessons. He learned reticence, for instance; he learned that nothing can be accomplished in the woods without patience. He learned that an animal is not something less than a man, but something different. He learned to restrain his hunting instinct and to kill only when he needed food. When he had hunted for sport, he was sorry afterwards. "Mario," said Dommelfei, "remorse and repentance are two gray crows, but tomorrow's good deed is a young eagle. Let the eagle chase away the crows. He became one with the trees, with the water in the lake, the wind in the trees, the glorious light of the sun. Even his subtle enemy, the treemarten, he came in time to admire and with the puff-adder he became at ease. He was lord of the forest.

Friendship of a Lunar Moth

Emily Dickinson, Friend and Neighbor, by Macgregor Jenkins. Boston: Little, Brown. $3.

THE purpose of Macgregor Jenkins in his brief book about Emily Dickinson has been to counteract the tendency to make her a legendary figure, a tendency which he fears may obscure her real personality and impair the effect of her poetry. Mr. Jenkins knew "Miss Emily" when he was a small boy and she a woman in her forties. Out of this memory he has presented an unadorned picture of the poet in her relations to her family and her intimate friends.

When Macgregor Jenkins lived during the seventies in the parsonage at Amherst, his playmates came from two houses close by, that of the professor of Greek in Amherst College and that of Austin Dickinson, Emily's brother. These children made a hilarious, adventurous gang, but of all their playgrounds the most fascinating was the dignified estate of Emily Dickinson's father. Mr. Jenkins thinks that what really attracted the children to that place was the presence of Emily herself. They knew that she was their friend, that she understood their games, that she would forage in the Dickinson pantry for them; but there was something more than that. In some way they felt that she was different from other people, a little finer, a little mysterious and likely to disappear at any moment. "On the whole," he says, "my boyish impression of our relations with Miss Emily was that it was a good deal like being on terms of friendly intimacy with a lunar moth."

The picture he paints of Emily carries out that comparison. He remembers her as fragile, alert, usually clad in white, with white skin, luminous eyes and masses of auburn hair. He sees her poised for flight, one hand held half-raised before her—arrested in amazement at the beauty of the world, but ready to vanish from sight at a breath.

He sees this playmate of theirs letting down a basket of gingerbread from an upstairs window for a storm-tossed crew of pirates; he sees her sending swift, microscopic notes of love or raillery to her young friends; or selecting flowers for this one or that in her garden. He admits that she kept her friendships for few, that she was a recluse, but he maintains that she was shy rather than morbid; happy, not embittered; unusual, but not "queer."

The other members of the Dickinson family have their portraits drawn here, too; Edward Dickinson, wearing a stock and carrying a walking stick; Austin, with the superb voice and defiantly independent bearing; Sue, his brilliant wife; Lavinia, so fiercely vigilant lest anyone disturb her sister, and silent little Mrs. Dickinson in the background. About all the Dickinsons there was something intense and independent, and Emily simply had a little more than her share of the family trait. When she wrote she was always in hot haste to get her thoughts down on paper in the briefest possible form. "Area—no test of depth," she once wrote succinctly, thus proclaiming her scorn of verbosity and expansiveness.

She was "different," but in those days in proudly individualistic Amherst, where—it is said—the president of the college carried a cotton umbrella tied with a pink string, it was not queer to be different. There was a kind of whimsicality about the culture of that college town at that time. Mr. Jenkins would emphasize the point that in Emily Dickinson's case being different meant that she had an unusually sensitive perception. After what he calls her "great emotional upheaval," she withdrew from the world because with that particularly sensitive personality it was the natural thing for her to do, but she still maintained her interest in her friends and neighbors. She observed life just as eagerly, but instead of plunging into it, she recorded her observations in her poetry. So posterity profits.

Mr. Jenkins has written a delightful, and a salutary, book.

John Wanamaker's Secret

John Wanamaker, Founder and Builder, by Joseph H. Appel. New York: Macmillan. $5.

THE author of this interesting book has chosen to designate it a "business biography." It is this and much more. Mr. Appel modestly disclaims, it may be, those literary qualifications which a writer of illuminating biographies is supposed to possess. His experiences and training have been in that stern school presided over by John Wanamaker as master and mentor. But in this same school or elsewhere during a long and intense apprenticeship, he seems to have absorbed or evolved a faculty of perception and description which has enabled him to set down, interestingly and concisely, the events which mark the high lights in the career of the man who was so conspicuous a figure in his business and social life.

The story of the rise of John Wanamaker has long been familiar to most American and English people. He, with Alexander Stewart and Marshall Field, made up the trio of conspicuous merchant princes a generation ago. But Wanamaker gained additional fame as a publicist and politician. His masterly hand was potent in many public affairs and his generosity aided scores of worthy enterprises. His activities were so recent that his lengthening shadow almost seems still visible upon the western hills.

This latest biography of Mr. Wanamaker, while it may not be the last to be written, will serve to establish him somewhat more firmly in American annals. We find that Mr. Appel has supplied a wealth of intimate detail which could have been available to few others. The youthful prospector and student delving deep into the record in search of the secret of success will find in this volume much that will reassure and satisfy. But in his discriminating analysis, in his effort to apply precept and formula, and in his desire to fit to a common problem the rules laid down, he must not overlook the all-important fact that true success is not measured in dollars and in worldly goods. Mr. Appel quotes John Wanamaker as having said: "There is nothing in this world that has given me the satisfaction that the time spent in the service of God and His people has given me. The things of this world pass away, but the things of God are eternal."

There, coupled with a great fundamental fact, is a simple formula or suggested rule of action. How many, in the hurry and strife of this day and age, are willing to seek success and happiness where Mr. Wanamaker found them? F. L. P.

What Age America?

The Drift of Civilization, a symposium. New York: Simon & Schuster. $3.
This Ugly Civilization, by Ralph Borsodi. New York: Simon & Schuster. $3.
Our Business Civilization, by James Truslow Adams. New York: Albert and Charles Boni. $3.

WHEN André Siegfried published his penetrating study of American life, three years ago, he appropriately entitled it, "America Comes of Age."

But what age?

For three centuries the American people have been clearing away the underbrush of a virgin land. They have pushed the frontier off a changing map. They have been hewing and building and fitting the framework of a new nation. By virtue of this very struggle of conquest, they have been preoccupied with the outward necessities and comforts of living. In a word, they have been setting the stage for an American civilization.

Is not this the age to which America has come? An age at which the American people are starting to turn their attention, as never before, to the inward necessities and the inward arts of living?

These three books are symptoms of the new age. As the Puritans and the pioneers sought to open up new geographical and physical frontiers, the authors here sought to open up new intellectual and spiritual frontiers.

These are analytical studies, sometimes pessimistic, always provocative. They may well provide the critical footsteps which must precede new standards of American culture. Rudolf Maria Holzapfel, for one, contributing to the notable symposium which makes up "The Drift of Civilization," is prophetic. "One day," he says, "out of these various races and peoples and directions, there will arise the noble harmony of a new American culture, which will bring to the unity of coming mankind her own particular coloration and her particular creative pulsation."

Self-Criticism

Undoubtedly one of the greatest impulses contributing to this goal which Mr. Holzapfel visualizes is the mood of self-criticism which distinguishes so much American thought at the present time. The American novelist and the American critic are desirous of making certain that their fellow-citizens entertain no illusions about the defects of American civilization, and apparently the American public is as eager to read the adverse criticism as the praise. These things, research and criticism, avers H. G. Wells, are the "necessary precursors of an organized creative effort."

Mr. Borsodi, who writes with the conviction of a Gandhi and the mood of a William Morris, analyzes the admitted and points out some of the latent evils of mass production. He sees its emphasis upon "quantity mindedness" as a deterrent to the intellectual and æsthetic advance of a people. His attack is not so much against the machine as against the factory; and his solution, offered from the background of his own experience, is that the machine should be geared to domestic production so that the home may provide more completely its own needs and thus free itself from dependence upon the factory system, as well as free the individual from employment in the factory system.

In this connection it is pertinent that Henry Ford, the great prophet and practitioner of the machine, is himself by no means satisfied with present results; although, contending that the machine has been invented, adopted and used by men to save the dignity of their homes by centralizing work in the factory as well as to save time and energy. He believes that those who assume that we are now in the industrial age may expect a big surprise.

Voice of the Scholar

Mr. Adams, in his volume of essays dealing with "Our Business Civilization," adds the voice of a scholar and historian to the babel of criticism against the premium placed on business success in the United States today. Mr. Adams avers that the leveling up of the material conditions of the people has brought in its wake "a leveling down of its manners and customs." Such criticism is not without its point—a criticism which, in the words of Mr. Wells, may well prove a precursor to a better phase of social emphasis.

But what does this literature of ruthless self-criticism portend? Having achieved a political democracy, are not the American people today intent upon realizing an industrial and a social democracy—an industrial democracy which will mean the more equitable distribution and expansion of material goods, and a social democracy which, through widely accessible education and freedom from the restrictions of social castes will elevate the individual to new standards of culture and contentment. The Puritans, the pioneers and the critics have provided the laboratory. Surely the tools are available for the attainment of that goal. Perhaps America is just entering its new age.

General Smuts's Speeches

Africa and Some World Problems, by Gen. J. C. Smuts. Oxford: Oxford University Press. 7s. 6d. net. New York: Oxford, $2.50.

THIS volume contains the five main addresses which General Smuts delivered in England, while holding the Rhodes Memorial Lectureship during 1929. They are characteristically brilliant expositions of a number of highly controversial theses.

The first deals with the life and explorations of David Livingstone, in which General Smuts reveals his love of the continent which is his home. The second rebukes Great Britain for deserting the gospel of Cecil Rhodes, and pleads for that settlement of the African highlands by white men which, in the General's opinion, is the necessary foundation for a civilized Africa.

The third deals with the native peoples of Africa and especially with the extraordinarily complex problems which arise from the relationship between them and European immigrants. The fourth discusses the progress of the world peace movement and the relationship of the United States to it. The fifth and last is an appreciation of the difficulties and dangers which confront democracy in these days of vast electorates, press stunts and magnates, radio and international news.

General Smuts, beginning as a stout fighter against the British Empire, has become one of the most ardent supporters of the reformed British Commonwealth. Starting as a lawyer, he became a general in the Boer army, a framer of the Union Constitution, a cabinet minister in his own country, a general once more during the great war, a member of Mr. Lloyd George's war-time ministry, a delegate to the Peace Conference, a member of the League of Nations Commission, and finally Prime Minister of South Africa. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that these speeches are full of fire and experience and wisdom. For General Smuts is that rare thing, a genuine idealist and a practical politician. He can see visions, but he also knows the practical secrets of the military commander and of the political manager. What he has to say may not always command agreement. But it is always freshly and vividly presented, is full of stimulus and imagination, and may in the end prove to be truer than his critics expect. P. K.

Joseph Conrad's Background

The Polish Heritage of Joseph Conrad, by Gustav Morf. London: Sampson Low. 7s. 6d. net.

IT IS a mistaken concept which leads some people to say that a writer's work is enough, that we have nothing valuable to learn from a study of his personality. How can the genius be separated from the man? Is genius not human? Is the workman of genius not, when all is said, more intensely human than the majority of us? Joseph Conrad himself, the subject of this illuminating study, in a letter to me some years ago, actually argued that his own personality was of no interest to us; but in the characteristic way he put it, there was room for a qualifying comment. He wrote:

"A man expressing himself in imaginative literature can never really be worth more than what he gives to the world; his, as it were, disembodied personality; for the simple reason that the flesh is weak (as it has been observed before) and moreover may be encumbered by unlovely and even contemptible material characteristics. The thought also as formulated in speech may be affected by the passing little incidents of the day, and cannot have the value either in truth or sincerity of the meditated page.

"I don't think that a man who in 30 years has produced 24 volumes which are neither philosophy nor sociology, nor anything practical, improving, enlightening or even revealing (except a certain gift for writing prose), can have much to say that would be worth hearing."

To this one replies that even trivial details may be valuable if the observer knows how to place them in significant relationships. A fact such as Conrad's increasing irritability of temper, during his later years, is not irrelevant to an understanding of the work in which his genius expressed itself. Neither is the bigger fact of his being a sailor, and going all through the career of a sailor, from able seaman to skipper, before he became an imaginative writer, in the least a negligible fact.

When further information is added —that this man who is one of the great English novelists was a pure Pole by birth and upbringing, and could never forget his origins—the intensely personal peculiarities of his work begin to take on a deeper human significance. The man and his work are mutually illuminating, and the final result is an understanding of certain aspects which would have been impossible without the biographical knowledge.

Nobody who has written a book on Joseph Conrad Korzeniowski has a better claim to the necessary biographical knowledge than Dr. Morf, who understands Polish history and tradition from the inside and who reinforces this understanding with a fine critical gift. His information about Conrad and Conrad's family is, moreover, as wide as it is detailed. He frequently refers to the "Life and Letters" by M. Jean-Aubry, but fills in what he wants in places from original sources, such as the "Memoirs" of Tadeusz Bobrowski, Conrad's uncle.

With this knowledge of Conrad's racial and family background, Dr. Morf goes through the novels and stories, tracing the element which may be called autobiographical in these works. The result is not only a convincing exposition of the semioriental "Polish heritage," which shaped and colored the works, but a profoundly illuminating study of the process by which human life is converted into art. R. L. MEGROZ.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MOE TURNS IN A FINE SCORE

Has a 71 for First Half of St. George's Cup Golf Tourney

SANDWICH, Eng. (AP)—Donald K. Moe, youthful member of the United States Walker Cup team from Portland, Ore., burned up the Sandwich course with a 71 today as the St. George's Challenge Cup competition got under way. George J. Voigt of New York was right behind, with a 72. Moe's fine 71 gave him a tie for the lead with the Hon. Michael Scott, British amateur.

George Von Elm, Detroit, and Dr. O. F. Willing, Portland, Ore., the other two members of the invading team to enter this 36-hole medal play event for the most prized of British amateur stroke competition trophies, both turned in a 75.

Dr. Willing, the first of the Americans to finish the 36 holes, added a 73 to his morning 75 for an aggregate of 148.

Von Elm lapsed to a 78 on the final 18 for a total of 153.

Von Elm, Voigt, Dr. Willing and Moe made their first scouting expedition Friday afternoon over the sand dunes of Sandwich, preparatory to the St. George's Cup competition, and the classic international match play battle next Thursday and Friday.

Robert T. Jones Jr., Harrison R. Johnston, Francis D. Ouimet and Roland R. MacKenzie continued their desultory sharpshooting over inland fairways. Friday gave Voigt and Moe their first sight of Sandwich and each proclaimed it a great course, Voigt being particularly enthusiastic. He declared that he found the greens in wonderful condition and considered the whole course a fine test of golf.

Strong Wind

A strong channel wind gave the Americans a sample of the weather conditions usual at Sandwich.

No scores were kept in the four-ball match played, all practicing duplicate shots at the famous holes and at some of lesser fame, but equally difficult for the visitors on their first attempts to master them.

Voigt said that he would like to have a little more practice and see the whole American team in action before giving an opinion of the progress being made by the Americans in their practice in Britain. Jones and the other members of the team have been making more poor shots than they think they should at this stage, but weather conditions have been discouraging. Cold winds rob the visitors of their fine touch. The Americans to a man hope that the weather forecast of "warmer" proves correct.

Voigt Friday used irons with new hickory shafts which have replaced his combination hickory and bamboo which he was informed would violate the ruling of the Royal and Ancient Club that shafts must be of one material. This information caused Voigt to have nine irons reshafted.

Britishers Practice

Most of the members of the British Walker Cup team were out for practice Friday at Sandwich, including Robert Harris and Nelson Smith, the Scotch carpenter. The gusty winds made conditions difficult for the British as well as the Americans.

After the practice round, Dr. Willing said he was well satisfied with the play when the unruly winds were taken into consideration.

Moe was enthusiastic over the St. George's course.

"It's a real golf course," he said; "you have to watch every shot.

"The Walker Cup matches are going to be a real test. I am having a fine time and what pleases me more than anything is that I am playing better every time I handle my clubs."

OHIO STATE WINS FROM INDIANA, 10-9

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—The Indiana University baseball team took its third "Big Nine" Conference defeat Friday from Ohio State by a score of 10 to 9. The game was long, lasting 2h. 42m., and the hits and errors were numerous.

Claron Veller '31, a lefthander, pitched the entire game for Indiana. He allowed only six hits. L. A. Wrigley '32, started as pitcher for Ohio State. He was relieved in the third inning by Link. W. D. Kermode '31 came into the game for Link in the sixth inning. Ohio State took the lead in the third inning when W. E. Fesler '31 brought in two men with a triple after one man had scored. Indiana then took the lead in the last half of the same inning when six runs were scored on seven hits, one of them a home run by M. G. May '32. Ohio State scored seven more runs, while Indiana was getting three. C. A. Boroughs '30, of the Indiana team was the leading hitter of the game. He made four hits out of five times at bat. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Ohio	0	0	3	2	3	0	1	1	0	10	6	12
Indiana	0	0	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	9	13	7

Batteries—Wrigley, Link, Kermode and Fry for Ohio State; Veller and Magnabosco for Indiana. Umpires—Jenson and Jenson. Time—2h. 42m.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Albright 9, East Stroudsburg 7.
Boston 10, New Hampshire 10.
Dartmouth 9, Pennsylvania 8.
Holy Cross 21, Tufts 2.
Iowa State 5, Nebraska 3.
Kansas State 16, Missouri 1.
Mass Aggies 12, Clark 4.
Muther 6, Minnesota 3.
Newport T. S. 13, St. Michael's 6.
Ohio State 11, Indiana 9.
Oregon State 6, Washington 0.
Pratt 11, Rensselaer P. I. 6.
Providence 7, St. John's 2.
Purdue 5, Michigan 1.
Quantico 7, Wake Forest 4.
Susquehanna 5, Ursinus 3.
Swarthmore 9, Haverford 3.
Temple 8, C. C. N. Y. 5.
Union 14, Seton Hall 13.
Washington Col. 6, Bridgeport 5.
Williams 3, Trinity 1.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	14	7	.667
St Paul	11	7	.611
Columbus	12	9	.571
Toledo	11	9	.550
Indianapolis	9	8	.529
Kansas City	9	10	.474
Minneapolis	7	14	.333
Milwaukee	6	15	.286

RESULTS FRIDAY

St. Paul 6, Columbus 5.
Indianapolis 5, Milwaukee 2.
Louisville 3, Kansas City 2.
Minneapolis 4, Toledo 4.

Oliver's Batting Is Best in League

CHICAGO (AP)—Thomas N. Oliver, who was discovered by Philadelphia Athletic scouts down in Arkansas and then sold to the Boston Red Sox, is the latest ascendant to leadership in the American League batting championship race.

Hitting safely one or more times in 16 consecutive games, the Red Sox outfielder took the lead with a batting mark of .407 at the end of the third week of campaigning, unofficial averages including games of last Wednesday disclose. During the third week, he hit better than .500 to boost his average 57 points. In 86 official times at bat, Oliver has hit safely 35 times.

Joseph I. Judge, veteran Washington first baseman, also hit well during the third week, lifting his average from .311 to .386 and going into second place. Chalmer W. Cissell, White Sox second baseman, and Albert Simmons of the Athletics, who were tied for first place a week ago fell to third and fourth places with averages of .382 and .380, respectively. Other leaders were Jamieson, Cleveland, .379; Rice, Washington, .378; Foxx, Philadelphia, .375; McManus, Detroit, .368; Myer, Washington, .366, and L. Sewell, Cleveland, .365. John Burnett, Cleveland infielder, was hitting at a .459 clip, but was not counted among the leaders as he has batted but 37 times.

Cleveland boosted its team batting average from .301 to .302 to lead the league again, the unofficial averages reveal, while the Red Sox took second place with a .288 mark. In team fielding, the Athletics jumped from fourth to first place with a .984 percentage Detroit was second with .982.

Grove, pitching star of the Athletics, finally got started during the second week, starting and finishing two more games to get into the tie for pitching honors with three victories and no defeats.

Brown, Cleveland rookie, barely missed defeat during the same period and remained in a tie with Grove, Hogsett of Detroit and Marberry of Washington. Grove stretched his strikeout string to 35, the longest in the league.

Other leaders: Team runs, Philadelphia, 111; fewest opponents' runs, St. Louis, 75; double plays, Detroit, 26; hits, Oliver, Boston, 35; hits for most total bases, Simmons, Philadelphia, 55; doubles, Regan, Boston, 9; triples, Regan, Boston, 4; home runs, Simmons, Philadelphia, 5; runs batted in, Simmons, Philadelphia, 26; stolen bases, nine tied at three each (Cissell, Chicago; Rice, Washington; McManus, Detroit; L. Sewell, Cleveland; Combs, New York; Blue, Schulte and Gullic, St. Louis, and Johnson, Detroit).

OREGON STATE NOW LEADING DIVISION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Shutting out the University of Washington nine, 6 to 0, in a Pacific Coast Conference game here Friday, Oregon State Agricultural College went into the lead in the Northern Division of the Conference with five wins and one loss. Washington drops back into a tie with the University of Oregon for second.

Oregon started the scoring in the first inning with four runs, three coming in when Centerfielder Roderic Ballard '31 hit a home run. No scores came again until Capt. J. M. Torson '30, Oregon State rightfielder, hit a home run in the eighth to score two runs. Double plays were made by Torson to J. J. Mack '32 for Oregon State and James Hutchinson '30 to Edward Barberis '31 to Ned Nelson '32 for Washington. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Oregon State	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	x		6	5	2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1

Batteries—Nightengale and Mack for Oregon State; Nevins and Brannon for Washington. Umpire—Tyler Christian. Time—1h. 40m.

DIEGEL TIES RECORD IN PRACTICE ROUND

LONDON (AP)—Leonard H. Diegel, American Professional Golfers Association champion, practicing Friday at Moor Park for his approaching matches with Abe Mitchell, mastered the weather and other hazards for a score of 69. This equaled the amateur record for the course.

"It was a remarkable round," said the veteran, Alexander Herd, who was Diegel's partner.

"The course was extended to 6600 yards, some 300 yards longer than it was played previously. Early in the game Diegel began to hook his drives, but I soon put him right and he played a beautiful game to the finish."

The visitor's best hole was the 480-yard sixteenth where he scored a 4 in the teeth of a strong wind.

Diegel went out in 36 and came home in 33.

The first of the series between the two professionals will be played at Moor Park, May 17.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	18	6	.750
New Orleans	12	9	.571
Chattanooga	14	11	.560
Birmingham	12	11	.522
Little Rock	12	14	.462
Mobile	10	14	.417
Atlanta	9	13	.409
Nashville	7	16	.304

RESULTS FRIDAY

Birmingham 5, Chattanooga 1.
Little Rock 7, Mobile 1.
New Orleans 5, Memphis 1.

COMPSTON WINS OVER SMITH

SOUTHPORT, Eng. (AP)—Playing superb golf in a gale of wind and rain from the Irish Sea, J. Horton Smith, the lone American in the British northern professional championship, scored a 72 and a 71 Friday to tie for second prize with a 289 aggregate. This figure held the lead until A. E. W. Compston, Britain's "iron man of the links," scored a 285 out of the storm to win the title. Henry C. Cotton then came along with a 289 to tie the tall Missourian for runner-up honors in this 72-hole medal play competition.

C. F. ADAMS TO SPEAK

NEW YORK (AP)—Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy and prominent yachtsman, will speak at the annual dinner of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood here May 27, it was announced Friday. Mr. Adams's topic has not yet been made known. Well-known athletes, including Walter Johnson, R. M. Barbuti, Elmer Oliphant and Dr. Paul Martin, have accepted invitations to attend the dinner, which is held in connection with the annual meeting of the brotherhood, May 26 and 27.

LOTT DEFEATS RICHARDS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Vincent Richards of New York, America's foremost professional tennis player, dropped two straight sets to George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, in a practice match at the Huntington Valley courts Friday. Lott won in straight sets, 6—1, 6—1.

CHICAGO WINS TO TAKE LEAD

Cubs Stage Great Comeback to Defeat Giants—Robins Victorious

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	15	8	.652
New York	11	7	.611
Pittsburgh	11	9	.550
Brooklyn	10	10	.500
Cincinnati	9	11	.450
Boston	8	10	.444
St. Louis	9	12	.429
Philadelphia	6	12	.333

RESULTS FRIDAY

St. Louis 10, Boston 6.
Chicago 6, New York 5.
Brooklyn 7, Pittsburgh 4.
Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 1.

The Chicago Cubs made a great comeback in their game with the New York Giants on Friday, scored three runs in the eighth inning and won by 6 to 5, to take the lead for the first time this season in the National League race. The Giants dropped back into second place, just ahead of the Pittsburgh Pirates, who were defeated by the Brooklyn Robins, 7 to 4. Philadelphia bettered its chances of leaving last position by defeating the Cincinnati Reds, 3 to 1. The Boston Braves lost their third straight game, this time to the St. Louis Cardinals, 10 to 6.

After two were out in the eighth inning, the Cubs suddenly started hitting, to put three runs across the plate and come from behind to win over the Giants. Pruett had been fairly effective until that time, but he weakened suddenly and was relieved by Heving who finished the game for the losers. Carlson went the entire route for the winners and although he allowed the Giants 14 safe hits, he pitched tight ball in the pinches. Wilson made three hits for the Cubs, as did Crawford and O'Farrell for the Giants. The longest hit was made by Terry, a triple.

The Robins took the opening game of their series with the Pirates by scoring four runs in the eighth inning. The Pirates also made four in that inning, but the winners had previously scored two in the sixth. Clarke, who started in the box for the winners, was relieved by Dudley in the eighth inning, the latter finishing. Petty, the Pirates' starter, was driven from the box in the same inning. He was followed by first Meine and then Stoner. Frederick, Brooklyn center fielder, hit the only home run of the game.

The Phillies were given some fine pitching by Benge, who allowed the Reds only seven hits. The winners themselves made 10 hits off May and Campbell, Cincinnati pitchers. Callaghan made three of the Reds' hits in four times up, while Thevenow hit a triple for the Phillies. A costly error by Stripp, Cincinnati third baseman, gave the winners two of their runs in the second inning.

The Cardinals made three runs in the first inning and four in the third. They hit Grimes, Boston's starting pitcher, hard and after he had allowed them six safe hits, Brown, a recruit, finished the game for the losers. Johnson and Sherdel did the pitching for the winners, the latter getting credit for the victory. Douthit, Cardinal center fielder, made four hits in five times up for the winners, while Berger made three of Boston's hits including a home run. Orsatti hit a homer for the Cardinals. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	x		6	11	0
New York	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0		5	14	1

Batteries—Carlson and Hartnett, Taylor; Pruett, Heving and O'Farrell. Losing pitcher—Pruett. Umpires—Klem, Jorda and McGrew. Time—1h. 56m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	1		7	11	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0		4	9	0

Batteries—Clark, Dudley and Lopez; Petty, Meine, Stoner and Hemsley. Winning pitcher—Clark. Losing pitcher—Petty. Umpires—Moran and Reardon. Time—1h. 59m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0		3	10	2
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	7	1

Batteries—Benge and Davis; May, Campbell and Sukeforth. Losing pitcher—May. Umpires—Rigler, Magerkurth and Clarke. Time—2h. 9m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	3	0	4	0	2	1	0	0	x	10	12	2
Boston	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0		6	10	1

Batteries—Johnson, Sherdel and Wilson; Grimes, Brown and Cronin, Gowdy. Winning pitcher—Sherdel. Losing pitcher—Grimes. Umpires—Donohue, Pfirman and Quigley. Time—2h. 4m.

EASTERN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Haven	14	8	.636
Bridgeport	13	8	.619
Providence	12	9	.571
Albany	11	9	.550
Allentown	10	11	.476
Hartford	10	11	.476
Springfield	11	13	.458
Pittsfield	6	18	.250

RESULTS FRIDAY

Albany 13, Allentown 2.
Bridgeport 5, Pittsfield 4.
Hartford 2, New Haven 1.
Providence 8, Springfield 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	11	7	.611
Toronto	12	8	.600
Baltimore	11	8	.579
Montreal	9	10	.474
Rochester	9	10	.474
Reading	9	11	.450
Jersey City	8	11	.421
Newark	7	11	.389

RESULTS FRIDAY

Jersey City 5, Montreal 3.
Buffalo 14, Newark 2.
Rochester 2, Baltimore 0.
Reading 7, Toronto 2.

BRITAIN KEEPS BATHURST CUP

LONDON (AP)—Great Britain retained the Bathurst Cup for court tennis Friday by defeating an American team at the Queen's Club. L. Lees and E. M. Baerlein won the doubles Friday from Francis P. Frazier and W. C. Wright Jr., Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3. The victory gave Britain a clean sweep of three matches, as Thursday in singles Lord Aberdare beat Wright, 3 sets to 2, and Lees beat Frazier in three straight sets.

ENGLAND DEFEATS SCOTLAND

FORMBY, Eng. (AP)—Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, former golf champion of England, Canada and the United States, played for Scotland, her native land, Friday, in the annual British women's team championship contest with England. Mrs. Hurd scored a 7 and 6 win over Miss J. Jackson, but despite her efforts England was victorious, scoring its fifteenth victory since the series was inaugurated in 1895.

NORWICH ELECTS TWO

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—Winston R. Hayward '31 of Swanton, Vt., was elected captain and Laurence F. Ring '32 of Westfield, Mass., manager of the Norwich University 1931 wrestling team Friday. Hayward wrestles in the 115-pound class, and Ring at 145 pounds.

Whirlwind, Weetamoe and Yankee Near Completion

Setting a 160-Foot Hollow Mast to an America's Cup Defender Is One of the Trickiest Jobs in the Yacht's Construction

With the prospective cup defender Enterprise engaged in friendly brushes off Newport with her tuning up mate Resolute, her three rivals for international honors are hurrying into their racing togs at Neponset and Bristol in the hope of overcoming the long lead which the Vanderbilt-Aldrich boat has obtained by her early launching, a lead, which some yachtsmen believe will be difficult to make up. So the coming week the Weetamoe and Yankee will step their long masts, and the Whirlwind's stick should be in place by the middle of the month. The Whirlwind, however, has a second spare waiting at City Island, and the Weetamoe's supplementary stick is nearly finished at Bristol. On the other hand the Yankee has only a single mast to carry her through her tuning-up trials off Marblehead. With two extra masts available, one of them metal, and the use of the Resolute, owned by one of the syndicate for racing purposes as long as necessary, the managers of the Enterprise are certainly in a fine position at this stage of the game and if she carries off the two races in Long Island Sound and a majority of those off Newport late in June, it ought not to be surprising.

The trickiest job in the construction of a cup defender is setting up of her 160-foot hollow mast. The work has to be done by a tall derrick with plenty of slings for the long spar, well bound, so that they will not slip. The mast, built of hundreds of pieces of Sitka spruce, must be strong enough and stayed enough not only to hold aloft more than a ton of canvas, but to stand the enormous downward pressure while carrying all this canvas in a hard thrash to windward. One designer estimates this downward thrust at something over 150 tons, or practically the entire displacement of the boat herself. Yet all this weight and pressure must be tied down from the tall stick to a comparatively narrow beam, which, in the case of the Shamrock and Weetamoe is scarcely 20 feet. The strains and stresses must be distributed judiciously, otherwise the big sticks will crumble.

Stayropes Are Not Ropes

Every conceivable method of strengthening the sails to take part of the load has been worked out with the utmost care. The stayropes for the headsails are not ropes at all, but twisted steel wire, which is screwed into the sail. Wire kringles or rings have been used for clews, covered with rope in places where the sheets are fastened to the foot of the sail in order to trim it.

The battens, thin pieces of wood to hold out the leech or after part of the sails and keep them from turning in, are laminated. Instead of being each of one piece of wood, they are two-ply of ash or hickory, glued together. They are so tough that with enough leverage they can be bent almost double without breaking.

The sails of all the cup yachts, defenders and cahllengers, have been made by one company, Ratsey & Lapthorn Ltd., those for the American yachts in the City Island lofts and for the Shamrock V in the plant at Gosport, the duck being in greater part woven in the old mill of the company in England. The Whirlwind, however, will have one suit of Wamsutta duck, made in New Bedford, which further carries out the claim of the owners that the Herreshoff designed boat is more nearly American than her three rivals.

Must Recut Sails

Yet the delivery of the original suits of sails does not by any means indicate that the sail maker's job is finished. In fact it has just begun, for from the time these yachts don their canvas to the close of the season, there will be a steady replacement and recutting, to such an extent that the two branches of the firm will have special lofts in or near Newport throughout the summer. One of the yachts has four suits of sails available, each suit being made up of mainsail, forestaysail jib, jibtopsail, balloon jib, Genoe jib and spinnaker.

In the last few years it has become the custom of racing yachts to carry mainsails without reefing points, which is one of the reasons why several races have been postponed, when conditions proved unusually strong. This however will not be the case with three of the four America's Cup boats. Instead the Weetamoe will have a mainsail with two sets of old-fashioned reefing points. The Whirlwind has a mainsail with a single line of reefing points, as has the Enterprise. The latter has a small mainsail for use in case the Cup Committee desires to test the yachts in a blow. On the other hand, the two mainsails which have been delivered to the Yankee have no provisions for refining.

Sail making has become a tailoring art. Much of the sewing is by hand by men with needles six inches long, although some of the work is done by girls with machines. The sail makers would have less difficulty if the canvas could be cut to certain dimensions, but instead it must be fashioned so that it fills out with the breeze and can be worked so that the fullness is just right for the best flow and driving power. One sail must be cut to give fullness in light weather, while another must be flat, with little if any fullness, for strong winds.

The "Genoe" Jib

The use of the so-called "Genoe" jibs, a Baltic creation, has occasioned much study on the part of the four designers. These big head sails that sheet back to the wheel cause considerable concern, for they must be cut and set to clear the lower spreaders. On the Enterprise, when the Genoe jib is set, the leeward lower spreader is hoisted until it forms an angle of 45 degrees with the mast. The new method was tried out in Long Island Sound last week in a moderate breeze and found to work well, but later, when the wind freshened, no attempt was made to experiment with the movable spreader.

The big spinnaker of the Enterprise is an example of the windtrapping canvas on a cup yacht. Instead of being cut straight or on an arc on the foot, the big sail hangs down below the boom.

Last summer the Swedish 30 square meter boat Bacchante, which had an unbeaten record in the internationals at Marblehead, hung out a spinnaker that enveloped the entire forward triangle, sweeping round the headstay, with Carl Pym holding the sheet in one hand and the guy in the other as if he were driving a sea-horse. Whether one of the cup yachts will fling out such a piece of canvas to the breeze off Newport, remains to be seen.

Manager Killefer Likes 1930 Browns

"I haven't seen all of the teams in the American League yet, as we haven't played them all. Therefore it is hard for me to say where I think the Browns will finish in this year's race, for I do not know the strength of the league as a whole. We have a strong ball club, however, and should be up among the leaders as the team usually is." This is the first statement made by William E. Killefer, newly appointed manager of the St. Louis American League Baseball Club, just after he had finished practicing with his team before a recent game with the Boston Red Sox and asked what sort of a showing he thought his team would make in the 1930 race. He is a pleasant, quiet type of manager, the kind that a player will give his best to. And when a manager gets out on the field and takes part in fielding practice, he can better gauge a player or team's weakness, if any.

"The Browns have not started hitting yet, but when they do we should climb right back into the first division. In the last three games with the Athletics, our outfielders made only three hits. And when the outfielders are getting hits at that rate, a team is fortunate to be at the top of the second division, where we are now."

Pitching Fine

"How is the pitching?"

"The pitching has been fine; I think, about the best in the league. Crowder, Gray, Stewart and the others have given the batters fine support, and will make plenty of trouble for opposing hitters before the season is over."

For several years the Browns have had a good fielding team, but have lacked the punch at the plate. This season, Manager Killefer believes that the club has the same strong defense and improved hitting power. He does not wish to sacrifice fielding for more hitting, however.

"Yes, I believe that our fielding is just as good as it was last year, and the batting seems improved, compared to what records I have. You know this club is new to me, and I haven't spent enough time with it yet to really know what to expect. I think that you will like the young outfielder I have. Gullic is his name. He is up for the first time this year, and will add a great deal of punch to the team when he starts hitting."

Manager Killefer has about the same team on the field this season as Daniel P. Howley assembled in 1929. Blue is back at first base, Melillo again covering second, Kress at shortstop, and Hale, the only newcomer, at third. It will be remembered that Hale is a veteran major leaguer, who came to the Browns in a deal with the Athletics, made sometime last December. He played in 101 games for Manager Connie Mack last season and batted .277. He also has a fine fielding record.

Manush Leads Outfield

In the outfield, Manager Killefer has two veterans in Manush and Schulte whose fielding and batting, when right, can be rated with the best in the league. Gullic, the newcomer, has been playing right field of late and it is hoped that his batting will improve before long. Badgro and McNeely, both veterans, make up the outfield reserves.

The battery material consists of Crowder, Gray, Stewart, Kimsey, Coffman, Collins, Ogden and Blaeholder among the pitchers, with Ferrell, Manion and Hungling taking care of the receiving end.

"I believe that altogether the Browns are a well-balanced team and as I said before, when they begin to hit they will win plenty of ball games."

"How was your training season?"

"We made out fairly well in the South this spring. The weather was not the best in the country, but we were able to get in enough conditioning so as to keep up with the other teams."

That is Manager Killefer's impression of the 1930 edition of the Browns and when known by St. Louis fans should encourage them a great deal The Browns are the only team in the major leagues that has never won a pennant, although they have come very near doing so on one or two occasions. But with a team young in years, yet mostly old in experience, Manager Killefer may, within his three-year contract, bring St. Louis a championship in the American League.

HAGEN-KIRKWOOD IN MANILA

MANILA, P. I. (AP)—Walter C. Hagen and Joseph H. Kirkwood, American golfers touring the Far East, defeated Benjamin Few, Philippine champion, and Lieut. Augustine F. Shea, army champion, 4 and 3, in an exhibition match Friday. Hagen took 65 strokes. Par is 68. Hagen and Kirkwood will play another match here and then sail for Shanghai.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Colgate 5, Hamilton 1.
Lehigh 6, Haverford 1.
Middlebury 5, Vermont 1.
Minnesota 6, Northwestern 3.
Pennsylvania 7, Wash. & Jefferson 0.
Swarthmore 7, Cornell 3.
Williams 7, Wesleyan 2.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Haverford 69½, Lehigh 56½.
Middlebury 82½, Colby 52½.
New York 71 1-3, Colgate 54 2-3.
Springfield 69½, Northeastern 65½.
Wesleyan 69, Amherst 66.

DARTMOUTH LEADS EASTERN STANDING

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE BASEBALL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Dartmouth	3	1	.750
Pennsylvania	3	2	.600
Yale	3	2	.600
Cornell	2	2	.500
Columbia	2	4	.333
Princeton	0	2	.000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth's varsity baseball team climbed to the top of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League standing here Friday as a result of having defeated University of Pennsylvania, 9 to 8. Penn came to Hanover as the leaguer leaders, but the Dartmouth victory sent the visitors back to a tie for second with Yale.

It was a hard game for Penn to lose for they had secured a 4-to-1 lead in the early innings only to lose it and they again took the lead in the seventh only to have the Indians rally in the ninth inning for four runs and the game. Neither of the respective starting pitchers lasted the entire game, W. T. Masters '31, leaving the game in the fifth and Gunnar Hollstrom '30 in the seventh.

Lauri Myllykangas '31, who played centerfield and then went in the box to relieve Hollstrom, and R. A. Rolfe '31, featured at bat for Dartmouth; the first-named with four hits in five times at bat, including two doubles, while Rolfe hit a home run and a double. R. N. Carlsten '31, Penn outfielder, hit a single, double and home run, while W. S. Graupner '32, got two triples and a single. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Dartmouth	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	9	10	2
Pennsylvania	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	8	12	6

Batteries—Hollstrom, Myllykangas and McDonough for Dartmouth; Masters, Petersen and Caniglia for Pennsylvania. Winning pitcher—Myllykangas. Losing pitcher—Petersen. Umpires—Donahue and White. Time—2h. 13m.

MILLS'S BATTING FOR PURDUE FEATURES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Pitching by J. E. Palo '32, who held the Wolverines to six scattered hits, enabled Purdue University to defeat the University of Michigan in a baseball game here Friday, 5 to 1.

Driving J. L. Holtzman '30 from the box in the first three innings, Purdue gave its pitcher a margin on which to work and he held Michigan scoreless until the eighth.

Augustus Kiegler '31 was sent in to relieve Holtzman in the fourth and pitched good ball until the ninth when he weakened and allowed three hits which, combined with an error, gave Purdue three more runs.

M. L. Mills '31 played an important role in the Purdue attack. His sacrifice fly in the first inning scored a runner, his home run in the fourth accounted for the second Purdue run, and his single in the ninth started the final Boilermaker rally after two batters had been retired. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Purdue	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	5	6	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	1

Batteries—Palo and Kugler for Purdue; Holtzman, Kiegler and Truskowski for Michigan. Losing pitcher—Holtzman. Umpires—Byron and Olmstead. Time—2h. 15m.

O'Doul Is Leading National Batters

NEW YORK (AP)—With Frank J. O'Doul of the Phillies, last year's National League batting champion, in the lead, 11 regulars representing six National League teams have hit at the rate of .400 or better to divide the hitting honors. The official averages, issued today and including last Wednesday's games, show O'Doul in his accustomed post with an average of .500. Paul Waner of Pittsburgh is second with a .493 mark and Herman of Brooklyn third with .465.

Waner is given first honors in two departments and second in another while Herman tops the list in three respects and is second in total hits. The Pittsburgh star has made 34 hits to tie with Frederick of Brooklyn in this respect. Herman's total is 33. Waner also has stolen six bases and is tied with Cuyler of Chicago.

Herman and Comorosky of Pittsburgh have scored 19 runs apiece, one better than Waner's total. Then other Pittsburgher is tied with Herman with 22 runs batted in. George Fisher of St. Louis is one behind in this respect. Herman is also one of six batters who lead in home run hitting with five apiece.

Flowers of Brooklyn and Hafey of St. Louis have hit nine doubles apiece to head that column while Suhr has outdistanced all rivals in hitting three-base hits with five.

Behind the three batting leaders, among the players who have been at bat 35 times or more, come Reese, New York, with an average of .462; Stephenson, Chicago, .432; Fisher, St. Louis, .426; Klein, Philadelphia, .409; Terry, New York, .403 and Frederick, Brooklyn, Comorosky, Pittsburgh, and Lopez, Brooklyn, tied at .400.

The New York Giants have risen to the top of the team batting averages with a .333 mark, leading Pittsburgh by six points. Cincinnati has pulled far ahead in club fielding with a .981 average.

Frey of Cincinnati has won his way to the head of the league's pitchers by winning three successive games, two of them by shutouts. No other undefeated pitcher has more than one victory to his credit. Of the harder workers, Seibold of Boston and Malone of Chicago lead with four victories and one defeat each.

WESTERN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pueblo	13	6	.684
Denver	10	8	.556
Des Moines	9	8	.529
Wichita	9	8	.529
Oklahoma City	10	9	.526
Topeka	7	9	.438
Omaha	6	8	.429
St. Joseph	4	12	.250

RESULTS FRIDAY

Pueblo 10, Wichita 1.
Topeka 8, Des Moines 3.

LEHIGH ELECTS NEUWIRTH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Francis Neuwirth '31 of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been elected to captain the Lehigh University cross-country team for next season.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

Drake 9½, Minnesota 8½.
Georgetown 7, Holy Cross 2.
Harvard 6, Pennsylvania 3.
Worcester P. I. 5, Wesleyan 1.

Australian's Bowling Saves Cricket Game Against Essex

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Australian cricketers' much-discussed bowling, which it is thought will prove to be hardly equal to the task lying ahead of it in the five "test" matches against the pick of the motherland's batting talent in England this summer, came brilliantly to the rescue in a game versus Essex County at Leyton, concluded Friday, and enabled the tourists to win by 207 runs.

The visitors batted first and—in strong contrast to the two previous displays against Worcestershire and Leicestershire—they were unable to master the home bowling and all were dismissed for 156, the top score of 57 standing to the credit of Alan Kippax. W. H. Ponsford made 39; W. A. Oldfield was not out for 16; Alan Fairfax contributed a dozen, but no one else could reach double figures.

Where the Australian batsmen failed their bowlers succeeded, however, and, thanks to a brilliant spell of "trundling" by P. M. Hornibrook, who at one period took six wickets for five runs in seven overs, Essex's first innings terminated for a paltry total of 67, the only county player to make more than 10 runs being the veteran A. C. Russell. Hornibrook is tall, left-handed and a medium-paced bowler, who makes full use of his height and imparts a great spin to the ball. The wicket at Leyton, tricky under the influence of a bright sun and a strong wind, gave him considerable assistance.

Having pulled the game round after a bad start, the Australians batted very carefully the second time and reached the respectable score of 264 for the loss of six batsmen—Capt. William Woodfull, who hit 54, Ponsford 26, S. S. McCabe 6, Kippax 42, Archibald Jackson 27 and E. A. A'Beckett 30. When the innings were declared closed at this point Fairfax was undefeated with 53 and Oldfield 14.

Although there were no startling feats to compare with Hornibrook's performance Thursday, the Australian bowling again proved more than sufficient to meet the demands of the occasion. Hornibrook brought his bag of wickets up to 10 at the small average cost of four runs apiece; C. V. Grimmett puzzled everybody by subtle "googles" wickets which

Home Building Equipment Gardening

'Pinks That Bloom All Summer'

By MRS. PHILIP MARTINEAU

London

MUCH has been done for the carnation family by Montagu Allwood, who was recently kind enough to talk to the Garden Group of the Forum Club here on some of his recent developments. Beyond telling us that the magnificent flower we of England know so well in the winter came from the tiny little dianthus carophyllus (said to have been introduced by William the Conqueror into England) and not from D. plumarius, or the pink family, the greenhouse carnations were left out, and he talked only of outdoor hardy varieties of his own raising.

The Allwoodii perpetual summer blooming pinks in different colors are probably known to everyone, although introduced only 10 years ago. But the Allwoodii Alpinus of recent introduction is a very different plant. It grows only 6 inches high and makes a mosslike covering for walls and rocks. Not the least of its virtues is its delicious perfume, while it flowers all the summer if kept cut back after each successive flowering. The flowers are tiny, and in several colors; it grows easily from seed or cuttings, and like its family, needs a little lime in the soil. Planted along the top of a low retaining wall in my garden, it was a great success last season, and will endure for three or four years.

The newest member of Mr. Allwood's large family is a cross between a sweet William and an Allwoodii carnation. Resembling the sweet William, it has the perpetual blossoming quality of the Allwoodii. Moreover, it will grow in many a garden that does not suit sweet Williams, which are pernickety enough in some places.

This new plant is an annual and is grown from seed sown in spring like any other annual, and will keep one's garden gay with many colors for months if the faded flowers are snipped off regularly.

One of the tips that Mr. Allwood gave to his listeners was that seed must never be touched with the fingers, but should be gently shaken from its envelope, or from the corner of a piece of paper. This applies to the sowing of all carnation seed. Another tip is that the seed should be sown on the top of the pan of light soil, though sometimes a little sand may be delicately sifted over it. The pan must then be covered with a piece of glass, and where the sun is hot a piece of dark paper over that. As soon as the seed sprouts the pan should have the glass taken away and should go into a cold frame. But between the pan and the glass of the frame a piece of sacking should be stretched. This is very important to prevent the withering up of the baby seedlings. As soon as possible to handle, the seedlings must be pricked out into tiny pots. Their rootlets will reach the pot in a surprisingly short time (about a fortnight) when they must be given another shift into a pot, a size larger.

After this the hardy roots may be planted out, but for greenhouse work, this repotting as soon as the rootlets reach the side of the pots, must be carried on until the plants are in their flowering or 6-inch pots.

The Allwoodii and the Alpinus will root from the smallest cutting, which must never be planted deeply. Greenhouse varieties should have the cuttings taken from the middle shoots only, of the long stems, never using either the top or the lower cuttings if good flowering plants are required.

To insure getting plenty of cuttings by December, the important time, some of the growths should have the tops pinched back in early autumn and should not be allowed to flower. Then they will make cuttings instead, and the important tip is to mix lime, old mortar or plaster in the soil, a little wood ash, good loam and sand and no leaf mold. Mr. Allwood's Perpetual Border Carnations are very fine and come fairly true from seed. The best time to see them in his Wivelsfield Nursery at Hayward's Heath, Sussex, England, is in the summer, when a feast of fragrance and color may be enjoyed.

Drawings on this page are by Decie Merwin.

A Garden for Each Child

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN planning the garden for this season let us look about for a sunny spot where the soil is rich and fertile, and give each child in the family a part of this plot for a garden of his own.

A plot six or seven feet wide and as long as is practical, with a path two feet wide running lengthwise through the middle of it leaving a flower plot a little more than two feet wide on each side, makes a simple and easy arrangement for children. The path may be of grass or stepping-stones. If stones are used the children will love to help arrange them according to their different shapes and sizes, and may like to plant little rock or ground-cover plants in the spaces between them. It will be fun to watch these tiny plants grow and to avoid stepping on them when walking along the path. The stones are sometimes designated by the colors of the flowers growing nearest to them; the "pink" stones being those near where the little maiden pinks appear; "hen-and-chicken" stones are easily recognized by that quaint rock plant which always intrigues children.

Only the best seeds should be furnished children. We grown-ups can afford to experiment and to learn by our mistakes, but when children are acquiring their first wide-eyed acquaintance with the miracle of seed and bloom every effort should be made to have that adventure a glorious success.

Easy Annuals the First Year

After the first year the beginning gardeners will have some definite preferences as to their garden plan and the flowers they wish to grow, but when they are taking their first journey into garden-land, annuals, quick-growing, colorful, prolific, will lead them easily and joyfully through the gates of promise into the fairy-land of fruition. From a little package of tiny black seeds will emerge gauzy, fragile poppies of such delicate texture and Dresden colors that they seem almost to belong to another world. Children look at them with inarticulate admiration, wondering how the slender stems can hold Mr. Bumble Bee as he sips honey while the blossoms bend and sway beneath his weight.

When guiding children in the planing of a garden it will be helpful to show them, on a yardstick, just about how high different flowers will grow, and with a color chart to give them some idea of the colors which they may expect to see in their garden when the plants shall bloom.

Another matter which it is well to have decided before real operations begin is how many plants they will want from which to cut blossoms and how many are to be grown with the object of beautifying the garden. It will be simpler when the blossoms appear if there has been some discussion about this, for children are generous by nature and without guidance they may entirely deplete the garden of bloom.

Long Season Blooms

Portulaca and nasturtiums, to mention two annuals, will blossom through a long season, displaying all the colors imaginable, from deep, almost black, purples, to the faintest and most delicate of pinks and yellows. These two varieties alone may contribute all the pleasure contained in a wider selection, for nasturtiums are of the "cut-and-come-again" sort, so that a child may furnish from them bouquets for schoolroom, home, friends and playmates. If the vines are entirely stripped of blossoms one day the next morning will find a new supply appearing. Portulaca are not for cutting, but for garden adornment, closing their velvety petals on cloudy days and as evening draws on, and opening wide their glorious cups to take in every ray of sunshine on bright days. A never-failing source of delight and admiration.

The two varieties mentioned are low-growing plants for edges (unless climbing nasturtiums have been chosen). Other plants should be included which children may look at "on a level," and from which they may cut blossoms rather freely. Some such are bachelor's-buttons (Centaurea cyanus), cosmos, in white, pink and red, if it does not grow out of their reach, zinnias, asters, marigolds both of the tall African sort for the back of the garden, and the low-growing French ones to add to the other edging plants. From the list of annuals we must not omit sweet peas, although they require rather deep planting and some support, so that children will need more assistance in growing them than they will require for most annuals. Of course, too, we must include pansies—which by the way, may be provided from a basket of blooming plants and set out for immediate delight while the seeds are yet in the ground.

When the seedlings first show their heads it is fun for the children to furnish them with umbrellas of newspapers to keep them nice and cool for a while. A drink of water occasionally is part of the attention which will cause children to hurry home from school each afternoon. As the little plants grow they will need thinning so that each one may have plenty of room in which to develop. This affords opportunity for delicate handling of those plants which are to be taken out, for they will be welcome in some other garden.

Tools and Accessories

Tools fitted to childish hands and stature are important, and this does not mean fragile or poorly constructed ones. Strong but small rakes, hoes and hand cultivators are available, and will last until outgrown, if the precept "A place for everything and everything in its place" is obeyed.

Pretty cutting baskets that are mounted on pointed sticks which may be stuck into the ground, make attractive gifts for garden-loving children. Garden smocks, little cushions upon which to kneel while working among the flowers, garden tables that are not too high for little people, bird baths and sundials so placed that children can watch and enjoy them, are some of the garden accessories that will be collected by children who are so fortunate as to have a permanent garden "all their very own."

At the end of the first season children will enjoy putting some bulbs into the ground. All through the time when garden activity is at a standstill they will remember that some progress has been made toward next year's success. Long before seeds may be sown these bulbs will send up lovely little crocus blossoms, a little later "Daffy-Down-Dilly comes up in the cold, through the brown mould." Tulips will show all the colors of the rainbow, and then it will be time to begin work in real earnest.

Give the children a garden. It is their birthright. Plenty of space if possible, but if that is not practical, at least some spot which they may call their own, where they may plant and reap and tend. It will be a solution for many a vexed query, "What can I do?" and will furnish splendid occupation for vacation days. I.H.B.

Edgings as Frames to the Border

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cos Cob, Conn.

THE relation of edging to a flower border is similar to that of the frame to a picture. Too, edging plants help to tie the taller plants to the turf surrounding the border, at the same time carpeting the earth and screening the less beautiful lower portions of the border plants. Some flower borders require an edging but a few inches high, while others need plants attaining one foot. A plant needs certain qualities in order to qualify as an edging plant. It must be fairly even in its growth, with foliage that may be depended upon to keep presentable the entire summer. Flowers are the least important consideration. Many flowerless plants make excellent edgings, serving as a frame for the colors within the border.

There are several perennial plants that are suitable for edgings. The lower growing forms of the Astilbe (often miscalled Spirea), are among the best. The foliage is interesting and remains in good condition until late fall. When it first appears in spring it is of a charming reddish-brown color, and shines as if varnished. Later it assumes the deep green color that it carries throughout the summer. Astilbe may be had in white, red and pink, and its bloom is effective for two weeks. Succession of bloom is possible by proper choice of varieties. The plantain-lily (Funkia or Hosta) is useful where a bolder effect is desired. The variegated and lance-leaved varieties are smallest and bear silvery lavender flowers. The variegated sort is attractive when used to lighten plantings in shaded situations. For edging with grayish foliage, one might use Stachys lanata or Nepeta mussini. Grayish foliage serves well to tone down many vivid colors. Violas are suitable for edgings in partly shaded places, but need care in midsummer if they are to be tidy.

Many annuals lend themselves for use as edgings. Alyssum is one of the most popular, and there is much to be said in its favor. The improved sorts are even in growth and bloom quite long after frost. The old-time sweet alyssum is more sprawling and rampant than are the improved "Little Gem" or "Carpet of Snow." The variety "Lilac Queen" sounds charming in the catalogue, but its extremely faint coloring is disappointing. Dwarf varieties of ageratum make nice edgings, and their blue is always desirable. The low varieties of phlox drummondii are colorful and offer opportunities for many interesting schemes. No plant is more appropriate for use as edging for borders of hardy phlox. Tagetes, an unimproved dwarf marigold, bears myriad small orange-colored blooms on neat bush-like plants. The plant is especially useful for dry gardens. The French marigold and the dwarf Zinnias are taller edging plants. For informal edgings the verbena, petunias of the "rosy morn" type, and the taller ageratum, are excellent.

There are two other classes of edgings, those for temporary effect and the evergreen edging. Phloxes divaricata and subulata, alyssum saxatile, polemonium, forget-me-not and the primrose might be called temporary edgings. These are indispensable in the spring garden, where they lend a helping hand to the bulbs. After that time they are not effective, and it is wise to use them among edging plants that will reach their prime later in the summer, and so conceal the resting spring plants. Box is perhaps the best evergreen edging, but its costliness prohibits its use in many gardens. Evergreen ivies, Vinca minor, and Pachysandra will give green in winter. The ivy will need training, and the Vinca and Pachysandra restraining, lest they overrun their allotted space, the Euonymus will give us a substitute for boxwood. The variegated form of the upright Euonymus is especially cheerful for winter effect.

A Dozen Dahlia Pointers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Albuquerque, N. Mex.

DAHLIAS in New Mexico gardens are so showy and yet so mellow, so flaunting and yet so harmonious that one feels they must have a natural affinity for the sunny days and the adobe soil. Probably no other gardener in New Mexico has had greater experience in growing this flower than C. T. French of Albuquerque, who for 10 years has had a garden of 500 dahlias that is one of the show places of the city. Mr. French's advice may be summarized as follows:

Climate: Much of his success with dahlias Mr. French modestly attributes to the New Mexico climate, which almost invariably offers cool nights. Dahlias, he points out, do not like too hot weather and are difficult to grow in southern states where the nights are warm. The difference in temperature between Albuquerque and Santa Fe, which, though only 60 miles distant from Albuquerque is 1000 feet higher, and considerably cooler, results in dahlias superior even to those grown in Albuquerque.

Fertilization: For his dahlia garden Mr. French has barnyard manure put on in the fall and uses a little bone meal for the feeding of the hungry plants during the summer.

Planting: Dahlias in the French garden are planted four inches deep in a sunny lot. The planting is done from the middle of April to the first of May. The root divisions are planted every three feet in rows three feet apart. Plant the tuber on its side with the eye up.

Cultivation: The plants are cultivated until they start to bloom, after that only the shallowest cultivation is done.

Based on Experience

Irrigation: In New Mexico the dahlia is almost totally dependent on artificially supplied moisture and the rows are flooded twice a week.

Shoots and Buds: Mr. French leaves two shoots. He makes no attempt to disbud, partly because it is too great a task to be attempted, he feels, with so large a garden; partly because in a garden grown largely for the pleasure of the public a lot of four-inch blossoms are more effective than a smaller number of larger flowers would be.

Staking: Mr. French uses laths three or four feet high, two laths to each dahlia. The laths are driven in about six inches deep when the plants are two feet high and the tops of the laths are tied together. The plant is then tied to both stakes with reaper twine. Mr. French, contrary to the practice of many dahlia growers, does not place the stake at the time the dahlia is planted. He considers the laths too unsightly if they are put in the ground before the dahlia plants have grown up to hide them, so drives the laths in when the plants are about two feet high. He has found that if the stake is driven six inches away from the plant the tuber is uninjured.

Pests: Red spider, the worst dahlia pest in the Southwest, is treated with a spray of black leaf 40 twice a week in the French garden. However, a good thorough water spray from the garden hose is an effective treatment, and easier for the gardener who raises dahlias on a small scale.

As Cut Flowers

Cutting and Keeping: Dahlias should be cut when in full bloom. To make them hold up as cut flowers put the stems in boiling water. Do not leave in the water so long that the stem is cooked. The length of time that the stems should be put in the water varies with the size of the stems. A minute is about right for the average good sized flower. Keep the flower itself away from the steam. After the hot plunge the flowers are put into cool water and they should then last about four days. Have the boiling water ready when the dahlias are brought in from the garden.

Storing: Mr. French recommends storing the tubers in a basement which is without heat, but in which the temperature will not be low enough to allow the tubers to freeze.

Root Divisions: Some of the French dahlias have had as many as 10 or 12 eyes while some allow for only a couple of root divisions. The average is about four. He emphasizes, in his advice to beginner dahlia growers, that part of the parent stalk must be left on each new root division so its growth will be assured. In connection with this advice of Mr. French's it is interesting to note the caution advised by Hunn and Bailey in the "Practical Garden Book," 1900. They advise, "In growing the plant from the roots, the best plan is to place the whole root in gentle heat, covering slightly. When the young growth is started the roots may be taken up, divided, and planted out three to four feet apart. This plan will ensure a plant from each piece of root, whereas, if the roots are divided while dormant, there is danger of not having a bud at the end of each piece, in which case no growth will start."

Varieties: Mr. French started his garden with nearly 70 varieties but is now growing only about 30. He discards a few each year and tries a few new ones in an attempt to find the ones best suited to his section of the country. In Albuquerque the question as to whether the season is long enough for a given variety to mature need not be taken into consideration as frosts generally hold off until the latter part of October. Mr. French has tried the cactus type of dahlia and found it very successful, but the peony type is his favorite and he grows more of the peony than he does of the decorative. Among the peony and decorative dahlias which he grows most successfully are:

Alpine Wonder, Andy Gump, Felicia, Golden Opportunity, Gorgeous, Hiwanian, Liberty Bond, Rosa Nell, Shepherdess, Sweetheart Bouquet, Sylvia, Whippoorwill.

Over the Gate

There is a rare joy in owning a garden gate and passing through it into your own garden where you live and work and dream.

There are many ways of encompassing a garden. Walls of old brick or stone make splendid backgrounds for flowers; wire fences covered with rambling roses and vines are attractive; the dark color of evergreen or privet throws the brilliancy of the flowers into high relief, and the free-growing, flowering hedges are charming.

For Patchwork Paths

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THERE is a certain careless charm about a brick or crazy pavement path planted with miniature alpine plants, which, nestling among the cracks and crevices, and forming quaint hummocks of bloom, give such a gay patchwork effect of color to the garden.

Only dwarf varieties of rock plants should be used for this purpose, such as saxifraga oppositifolia alba, S. splendens, the lovely, rosy-crimson flowered form, and the new variety, S. Jenkinsil, delicately crinkled of petal, with their dainty two- to three-inch high flowers which yield so welcome a touch of color throughout the spring months.

The mauvish-blue flowers of mazus pumilio and M. reptans, rosy lavender spotted with orange brown, the minute white starred arenaria balearica (sandwort), with its moss-like foliage which spreads like a green stain along the stones and a. cæspitosa, and the golden a. aurea, forming a charming yellow carpet, the tiny tufted delicate pink-flowered species of armerica cæspitosa (thrift), the dwarf varieties of fragrant thyme such as thymus coccineus, brilliant crimson, t. lanuginosus, brilliant crimson, t. lanuginosus (woolly-leaved thyme) t. micans, rosy purple, and t. minimus, mauve, and the small-leaved evergreen mentha requieni with its minute lilac flowers, and delightful odor of peppermint, carry on the succession of color during the summer, clothing steps, and paths in sheets of bloom which add immensely to the decorative appearance of the garden.

May Notes

Foxgloves in combination with canterbury bells and larkspurs make an unusually beautiful garden picture. If a splendid dash of blue and white is desired in the June garden, set out Madonna lilies (Lilium candidum), and with them at the same time a dozen or more well-grown plants of delphinium.

* * *

Gladiolus can be depended on to bloom six weeks after planting. The soil for gladiolus should be prepared in the early spring with a good coating of agricultural lime and bone meal, but fresh stable manure should never be used.

* * *

In planning a new garden or remaking an old one, take an inventory of the stock of possibilities on hand—is there a bit of terrace, a budding tree, an unusual old shrub? Anything which gives character to the garden always adds to its charm. L. S. M.

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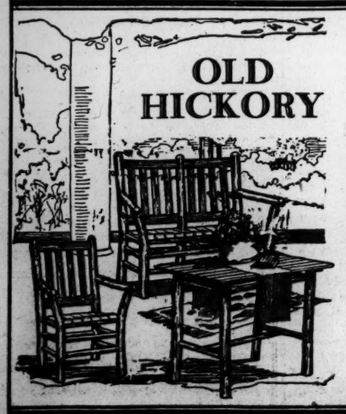

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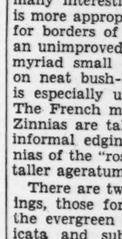

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SUBSTANTIAL PRICE GAINS ARE RECORDED

Stock Market Has Strong Upward Trend Throughout Session

NEW YORK (AP)—Professional speculation for the rise was resumed on a fairly broad scale in today's short session of the stock market. Bulls were inclined to interpret the extreme dullness of the market yesterday as indicating that the hangover liquidation had been practically completed.

Furthermore, the advance was helped by the closing out of short commitments in preparation for the week-end. Trading quickened moderately, sales for the two-hour session aggregating 1,750,000 shares. The market was strong right up to the close.

Speculative sentiment was somewhat more optimistic, but commission house advices continued cautious, indicating that a quiet and somewhat irregular market is still regarded as in prospect.

The day's news was fairly favorable. A few more first-quarter earnings reports appeared. United Aircraft reported net of only 39 cents a share, as compared to $1.05 on a somewhat smaller capitalization in the corresponding period of last year, but with the report out of the way, bears hastened to cover, and the stock sold up six points after a moderate sag at the opening. Texas Gulf Sulphur's quarterly report was favorable, showing $1.50 a share, closely approximating the $1.52 earned in the first three months of 1929.

Reports from copper trade circles displayed further optimism, after large sale at the new 12½-cent level. Some producers are understood to be wondering if the recent slash in prices was not too severe, and if a moderate increase would not be justified.

The monthly unfiled tonnage report of U. S. Steel did not appear until the market closed, but showed the anticipated decline, amounting to 216,000 tons. U. S. Steel stock was firm, selling up nearly three points. The tonnage report is regarded as having been discounted in its recent decline.

Utilities led the advance, with Electric Power & Light showing marked buoyancy. The stock sold up six points in active trading. It was rumored that an announcement of consummation of the Cities Service Gas merger will be made next week.

Allied Chemical, after selling off four points, mounted about eight. Eastman Kodak, J. I. Case, American Power & Light, and shares mounting three or more included General Electric, Columbia Gas, American Can and Coca Cola.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: It is significant that with all the talk of business recession the bona fide investor is faced with a severe problem of finding common stock investments of a high character to net him any substantial return; if he limits his choice to the stronger corporations he must trust to the future for a yield comparable with that of good bonds; which is another way of saying that holders of these stocks evidently have confidence that the future will bring a yield to justify present prices. If this confidence is not misplaced, business must get better rather than worse.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: It would seem likely that we are facing a period of inactivity in the general market, with individual stocks and groups enjoying independent movements in accordance with their individual prospects. Food, amusement and oil stocks appear to be in a relatively stronger position than the market as a whole.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: This market, we feel, is resolving itself into a picking and choosing of depression proof stocks and those favored growing lines which are not dependent on general business but upon special consumer demand.

Jackson Bros. Boesel & Co., New York: The technical position has now been improved, and there is still a large short interest which will serve as a cushion on minor reactions.

Pask & Walbridge, New York: During this quiet interval, we would confine commitments to industries least affected by the present dullness, such as public utilities, amusement companies, food stocks and the better oils.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: In our opinion the soundest policy to adopt for the present is to utilize any weakness to purchase attractive securities.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: It seems unlikely that today's short session will be of any significance in shaping the market's direction. The current phase of recovery will probably prove to be only the temporary prelude to a prolonged period of accumulation.

FALL RIVER CLOTH MART MORE ACTIVE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Improvement in business was noted this week in the local cloth market. The situation is still below normal, but sales this week were well in excess of the figure of a week ago.

Trading has covered numerous styles. Business has been done chiefly in wide and narrow printcloths of odd constructions, sateens, with the wider sizes in best demand, several varieties of 36-inch goods, marquisettes and fancies.

The best sellers of narrow prints were the 25-inch, 40x32s, at 2 13-16 cents. The 31½-inch, 48 squares, have been the most sought for in medium-width goods, with orders being accepted at 4⅜ cents.

Sateens have sold at 9¾ cents for the 4:37s, with the 4:70s bringing 9 cents flat.

With prices generally unchanged from a week ago, current quotations on standard constructions are as follows: 38½-in., 64x60s, 6¾c; 39-in., 56x44s, 6c; 27-in., 64x60s, 5¼c; 27-in., 56x52s, 4⅞c, and 25-in., 40x32s, 2 13-16c.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE WESTERN

A bondholders' protective committee has been formed to enforce payment of the five years' back interest on Denver & Rio Grande Western general mortgage bonds. The committee claims interest on the bonds has been earned and that in accordance with the terms of the mortgage it should have been paid. A call for deposit of the coupons will be made soon.

UNITED AIRCRAFT & TRANSPORT

United Aircraft & Transport March quarter net is equal after 6 per cent preferred dividend requirements to 39 cents a share on 1,840,460 no-par common shares, compared with $1.05 on 1,550,000 common shares in the first quarter of 1929. Earnings this year do not include National Air Transport, recently acquired.

STEEL'S UNFILLED TONNAGE

NEW YORK (AP)—Unfilled tonnage orders of the United States Steel Corporation on April 30 showed a decrease of 216,433 tons from the total on March 31. Unfilled orders on April 30 amounted to 4,354,220, compared with 4,570,653 on March 31, 4,479,748 on Feb. 28, and 4,427,763 on April 30, 1929.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Money is 1½ per cent; discount rates—short bills and three months 2½-2 3-16 per cent.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	May 10	May 9
42½	22		Abitibi	400	32⅞	32	32⅜	32	
37⅜	23½	1.60	Adams Ex	1200	30½	30¼	30½	30	
32	23	2	Adams Mill	1700	30¼	29	30⅛	29½	
23¼	11½	..	Adv-Rumely	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..	
1⅜	½	..	Ahumada	100	1	1	1	1	
150⅜	118	3*	Air Reduc	3000	143⅜	142	143⅜	141½	
2½	1⅜	..	Ajax Rubber	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
9⅛	6½	..	Alaska Jun	700	7	6⅞	6⅞	6½	
15½	18¼	..	Albany PWP	200	15½	15	15½	15	
35¼	23	..	Alleghany	2000	26⅞	26½	26¾	26¾	
107½	95½	5½	Alleghny pf ww	300	100	100	100	100¼	
343	255¾	6§	Allied Chem	2100	314¾	304	314¾	307	
126¼	121	7	Allied Ch pf	200	125	125	125	..	
68	49¼	3	Allis-Chal	2400	61⅞	61	61¼	61	
29¾	18	2	Amerada	1000	25¼	25	25	25¼	
10⅜	5¼	..	Am Ag Ch	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	
97⅜	77	2§	Am Bk Note	400	84⅞	84½	84½	..	
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	700	19⅛	18⅞	19	19	
80	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	40	78½	75½	75½	75	
156½	117¼	4§	Am Can	16900	141¾	137⅝	141⅛	137½	
145½	140¼	7	Am Can pf	100	145	145	145	..	
82½	52	6	Am Car & F	100	52½	52½	52½	52½	
116	100¼	7	Am Car pf	1000	52½	52½	52½	52½	
69⅞	54	3	Am Cainn	200	57½	56½	57½	58	
33	16¼	1.60§	Am Com Alc	400	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19¾	
59½	36	..	Am European	600	50	47	48⅞	49	
101¾	65	..	Am & FPw	21500	81¼	77⅞	80¼	77⅜	
99½	95	7	Am & FP 2pf	200	99	98⅞	99	99	
33⅝	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii	400	24¼	24	24½	..	
41⅞	35⅛	3§	Am Ice	1500	39	38⅝	38⅝	38⅛	
55⅞	35⅜	2§	Am Int Corp	3500	42⅞	42	42⅞	42⅜	
105	65¼	8	Am Loco	200	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66½	
51½	39¼	3	Am Metals	1300	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	44	
2⅞	½	..	Am Piano	2800	1½	1⅛	1½	1½	
9¾	3	..	Am Piano pf	50	5	5	5	5	
119⅜	77	1§	Am Pub Ser	2700	104⅞	102½	104	100	
35¾	30⅛	1½	Am Radiat	2800	33⅛	32¼	32⅝	32⅜	
37	20½	..	Am Repub	200	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	26	
100⅞	70½	2§	Am Roll Mill	2500	76	74⅜	74⅝	74¼	
2	⅛	..	Am Roll Mill rts	700	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
26½	16½	3	Am Seating	100	16	16	16	16½	
3⅜	1⅛	..	Am Ship	200	2⅜	2	2⅜	2	
79½	65¼	4	Am Smelt	700	71½	71	71½	70½	
141	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	100	139¼	139¼	139¼	..	
69⅞	60	5	Am Sugar	100	61	61	61	61⅜	
27½	23	5	Am Tel&Cab	200	24	24	24	24	
274¼	216	9	Am Tel&T	10400	248⅜	146½	148	146	
225⅜	193¼	..	Am T&T rts	17300	21	20½	21	20¾	
124⅞	88½	1*	Am Wat W	3800	113	110½	112½	110⅞	
106½	99½	6	Am Wat W 6	500	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	200	36	36	36	36½	
44¾	29½	3	Am Writ pf	100	40	00	00	..	
17⅞	8	..	Am Zinc	400	11	11	11	11	
81½	52⅛	7	Anacdndo	27300	60⅞	59	60⅞	59	
51¾	35	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	48½	48½	48½	48⅞	
37¼	21¾	3	Andes Cop	900	29	28½	29	28⅛	
8⅛	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	800	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅜	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	800	3⅛	3	3⅛	3	
13¾	6⅜	..	Arnold Cons	100	9	9	9	..	
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	400	42	42	42	41½	
242½	216	10	Atchison	100	224	224	224	224	
80⅜	59⅞	..	Atl G&WI	400	63¼	63⅛	63¼	60	
51⅜	36¼	1*	Atl Refin	3000	43	42	43	42¼	
106	78	4*	Atlas Pwd	600	84	82	84	..	
106	101	6	Atlas Pwd pf	10	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	
36	31¼	1	Atlas Stores	400	34½	34⅜	34½	34½	
263¾	175½	4§	Auburn Auto	4800	195	185	195	187¾	
58⅜	37	3	Auto Strop A	1100	56	55¾	56	55¾	
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	1500	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾	

—B—

38	24⅝	1¾	Baldwin	100	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28¼	
116	110½	7	Baldwin pf	10	111	111	111	..	
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	200	77	76	77	77	
34	20½	2*	Barnsdall A	1800	27	26½	27	26¾	
92	67½	4	Beatrice	100	87½	87½	87½	85	
226¾	187⅜	10	Bendix	3300	41½	40⅛	41	40	
56½	31⅛	2	Best & Co	1900	48¾	48¾	48¾	47½	
110¼	91⅝	6	Beth Steel	4000	96⅞	95½	96½	95	
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	100	131	131	131	131	
41½	34¼	..	Blaw Knox	400	36½	36¼	36½	36	
85½	60¼	3	Borden	16000	86¼	85⅜	86¼	85	
50½	32⅞	4	Borg-Warner	1400	39	37¼	39	37½	
22⅞	13½	..	Briggs	14200	21½	19⅞	20⅞	19⅞	
41	24½	..	Brit Steel 1pf	10	34½	34½	34½	..	
76⅜	54⅜	4	Bkyn Man T	10000	71⅜	69⅜	69⅜	69½	
93½	84⅞	6	Bkyn Man pf	100	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92½	
65½	53	4	Bkyn-Qu'n pf	700	58	58	58	58	
178¼	131	5	Bkyn 2n G	600	153¼	152	152⅝	150	
33⅜	18½	..	Bruns Term	400	23¾	21½	23¼	22	
115	107⅞	7	Bucyrus pf	40	115	115	115	..	
43	33⅛	2½	Mucy cv pf	200	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40¾	
163⅜	93⅜	1	Budd Mfg	800	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11½	
14⅝	8⅛	..	Budd Wheel	9200	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	12	
74	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	300	44	43¾	43¾	43	
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	4800	35⅜	35	35⅜	35	
35	17	..	Burns Br B	400	25	24½	25	24	
51⅞	37	.80*	Burroughs	200	41½	41½	41½	42	
48⅛	36	2§	Bush Term	100	40⅜	40½	40½	..	
4¼	3	.50	Butte Cop	300	3	3	3	3	
112⅜	70	..	Byers	8600	91¼	86⅞	90⅛	85½	

—C—

77½	65⅝	4	Calif Pack	100	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	69	
30	19	2	Campbell	200	23	23	23	22½	
89⅞	60¼	6	Calu & Ariz	100	65¼	65¼	65¼	63	
33⅜	16⅛	4½	Calu & Hecla	800	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	19	
75⅜	57½	5	Canada Dry	1600	63	61½	63	62½	
226¾	187⅜	10	Can Pac	1400	210	208	208¼	207	
362¾	192¼	6	Case Thresh	3600	334½	329	334	329	
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	1200	75¼	94⅞	95⅛	74	
60	20	3	Celotex	3000	33¼	32⅝	33	33	
30½	23½	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	27	27	27	..	
65⅞	54	4	Cen Alloy	2000	56	54⅛	56	54½	
67⅞	36	4.20	Checker Cab	2000	44½	43¼	44½	43⅜	
82½	63½	3	Ches Corp	300	69¾	69¼	69¾	69	
17¾	11⅜	..	Chi Gt West	300	14¾	14¼	14¼	14½	
50⅞	34	..	Chi Gt W pf	1000	47⅞	47	47	..	
26⅜	18	..	Chi M&SP	300	20⅜	20¾	20¾	20¼	
46¼	31½	..	Chi M&SP pf	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	33⅝	
37	17½	..	Chi Pneu	100	23½	23½	23½	23⅞	
125⅛	100	7	Chi RI	1100	111	111	111	..	
2⅛	1⅞	..	Chi RI rts	1100	1⅞	1½	1½	1½	
32	26½	3	Chi Yel Cab	100	29½	29½	29½	..	
67½	53	2.40	Childs	600	61⅞	61	61⅞	60½	
65	32	3½	Chile Copper	100	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	..	
43	30½	3	Chrysler	3700	33	32½	33	32	
49	40⅛	3.60§	City Ice	100	43½	43½	43½	44	
13¼	7⅝	1	City Stores	1200	10⅜	10	10⅜	9¾	
70	39	5	Cluett Pody	100	45	45	45	43¼	
..	133¼	4	Coca Cola	2100	178⅞	175⅜	178⅞	174	
..	59	2½	Col Palm	100	60¼	60¼	60¼	61⅜	
..	38½	2	Colo F&I	500	59¾	58½	59¾	57	
37	69	2§	Colum Gas	41200	79⅜	74⅝	79⅜	74	
35¾	14⅜	..	Collins & A	..	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23¾	
199	128½	¶	Col Carbon	1100	151½	149	151½	147	
37⅜	23¼	.87	Col Graph	3000	29¼	28¼	29	27⅞	
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	200	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞	32	
25¼	22¼	1⅜	Com Cred pf	20	25	25	25	25	
44⅜	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	500	38⅛	38	38¼	37⅝	
55	36¼	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	100	41	41	41	40½	
100	89	6½	Com I 6½ pf	100	96	96	96	..	
38	25⅛	1	Com Sol	14800	33	32¼	32½	32⅞	
20¼	12¾	.60	Commwlth So	10000	17⅜	17	17¼	17¼	
103⅝	99	6	Com So pf	200	103⅝	103½	103⅝	103¼	
19¾	13⅛	..	Congoleum	2000	14¾	14½	14½	14¾	
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	100	23	22½	23	22⅝	
27⅜	15½	2	Con Film	300	23⅛	23	23⅛	23⅛	
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	500	23	22½	23	22⅝	
136⅞	96⅝	4	Con Gas	43800	128½	125¾	128½	126½	
103	99½	5	Con Gas pf	400	100	103¾	103¾	102⅝	
2	1	..	Con Textile	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..	
22½	12	1.20	Container A	100	16	16	16	15¾	
52½	27½	..	Cont B&A	400	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	29¼	
7	4	..	Cont Bak B	600	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅝	
94⅞	78½	8	Cont Bak pf	100	80⅜	80⅜	80⅝	81¼	
71⅜	50½	2½	Cont Can	2400	65⅞	64⅜	65⅝	63½	
37⅜	23⅞	3	Cont Dia Fib	200	27¼	27	27	27¼	
8¼	4¾	..	Cont Motors	300	5¾	5½	5⅝	5½	
30½	19½	..	Cont Oil	2800	26⅜	25½	26¼	25½	
40⅞	27⅜	1	Cont Shares	1900	31	30½	31	30⅛	
111⅞	87½	3*	Corn Prod	7600	106	104	105⅜	104⅜	
147	140	7	Corn Prod pf	..	20	145½	145½	145½	
33	24¼	2§	Coty	800	27⅝	27½	27⅝	27¾	
35⅜	25½	2*	Cream of W	2500	33¼	31⅞	33¼	31½	
22	10¼	1§	Crosley	200	18	18	18	17⅞	
18½	15	1	Crown Zell	200	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15½	
93⅜	75¼	5*	Crucible	200	77¾	76⅞	77¾	78	
117	110	7	Crucible pf	10	115	115	115	..	
17¾	9	..	Cuba Co	100	15	15	15	15⅜	
9	6⅝	..	Cub Am S	400	6⅝	6½	6½	6¾	
48	41½	4	Cudahy	2400	44¼	42⅞	43½	42	
125¼	113	6	Curtis Pub	100	125	125	125	..	
14⅞	11½	..	Curtiss Wr	6000	11½	10⅝	11½	11	
19¾	13⅜	..	Curtiss W A	900	15	14⅝	15	14¾	
90½	64	3½§	Cutler	100	78	78	78	77¾	

—D—

43⅝	28⅝	..	Davison	300	35	35	35	35½	
127½	117	7	Deere pf	300	125¾	125¼	125¼	125¾	
181	161½	9	Del & Hud	200	172½	171¾	171¾	171¼	
80	60	..	Denv RG pf	1400	66⅛	65⅜	66⅛	65⅜	
237	139	8	Diamond M	100	228	228	228	225	
30⅝	20	1.20	Dom Stores	1700	24½	23½	24½	22⅞	
145¼	112⅝	4*	Dupont	1500	129	128	128	126	
102½	97	8	Duplan S pf	10	101	101	101	..	

—E—

251½	175¾	5*	East Kodak	7800	247	241¼	246	241	
37½	24⅛	3	Eaton Axle	200	28	28	28	28	
114⅞	81	6	Elec Auto Lt	7000	90⅜	86⅞	90⅜	87¼	
110¾	106¼	7	El Auto L pf	10000	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	
9¾	4½	..	Elec Boat	1300	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	5⅞	
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	8000	90⅞	85⅜	90⅛	84½	
112	106½	7	Elec P&L pf	2000	110	110	110	..	
113	107½	7	End John pf	200	112	112	112	..	
66	39¼	1§	Eng P S	200	60	60	60	..	
47	39¾	2½	Equit Bldg	600	46	46	46	..	
63¾	43½	..	Erie	100	48¼	48¼	48¼	48	
30¾	13¼	2½§	Evans Auto L	500	16	15½	16	15½	

—F—

39¾	12	..	Fairbanks pf	30	13¼	13¼	13¼	..	
48½	34½	3	Fairb Morse	1300	45½	43	45½	43	
38	20¼	..	Fed Dept St	200	32¼	32	32¼	..	
12¼	7¾	.80	Fed Motor T	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	10	
43	32½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	500	37½	37⅜	37½	36½	
33⅛	21⅝	1.60	Firestone	1100	24½	24	24	23⅞	
61⅜	50⅝	2½	First Nat St	1000	52½	51½	51½	52½	
5½	3	..	Fisk Rubber	400	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3¾	
21	13	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	130	14½	14½	14½	14¼	
100	95½	6	Florsheim S pf	200	99	99	99	..	
99	60½	2	Foster & Wh	1400	89	86¾	89	86½	
50	38	..	Fourth Nat Inv	500	43¼	42½	43¼	42	
28¾	15½	..	Foundation	200	20½	20½	20½	19⅞	
57¼	46⅛	4	Fox A	27600	54	51¾	54	51⅞	
55½	38⅛	4§	Freeport Tx	200	47¾	47¾	47¾	47⅛	

—G—

73⅞	31½	..	Gardner M	600	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	
111⅞	99⅜	4§	Gen Am Tk	1800	105¼	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	
71½	49⅛	4	Gen Asphalt	700	56⅝	56	56⅜	56¼	
38½	25½	2	Gen Bronze	5100	33⅞	31	33⅞	31½	
74¾	51	4	Gen Cable A	200	59	59	59	56	
109¾	101¾	7	Gen Cable pf	100	101¾	101¾	101¾	..	
95⅜	60⅛	6	Gen Elec	70700	82¼	79½	82¼	78¾	
117⅞	113⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	500	118	118	118	118	
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	10200	59¼	58½	59¼	58½	
106½	85¾	..	Gen G&E cv pf	1000	92¾	92⅜	92¾	92	
13⅜	13¼	1½§	Gen G&E A	300	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	14¾	
59⅜	45⅛	3§	Gen Mills	100	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48½	
54¼	37½	3§	Gen Motors	10300	47¾	47	47¾	47¼	
131½	117½	7	Gen Mot 7%	800	130⅞	130½	130½	131	
52⅞	33¾	6a	Gen Pub Svc	1600	45	43½	44½	..	
41⅛	32⅜	4	Gen O Ad A	100	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	..	
51¼	39¾	..	Gen Theater	10900	48	47	48	47¾	
106⅞	85½	5	Gen Ry Sig	300	90¾	90	90¾	90⅜	
19⅜	8¾	..	Gen Real & U	2800	16⅜	15⅜	16⅜	15¼	
100	91	6	Gen Real&U pf ww	400	92¾	92½	92¾	..	
90	67	4§	Gen Refrac	300	83⅜	82	83⅜	81½	
106½	80½	5§	Gillette	2100	84¾	84	84½	84⅜	
20⅞	11¼	..	Gimbel Bros	100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16½	
38	25¼	2§	Glidden	1200	26⅝	26½	26⅝	26¾	
19	13	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	15	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛	
47⅞	37¾	2½	Gold Dust	6300	44⅝	44	44½	44¼	
96⅝	58	..	Goodyear	2200	82	79⅞	82	80½	
28⅞	18	2½	Gotham Hos	200	18⅞	18½	18⅞	18⅞	
15⅜	7½	..	Gould Cp A	100	10½	10½	10½	10½	
59⅞	27	8	Granby	3500	34⅜	33	34⅜	32½	
39⅞	39⅞	..	Grand St n	100	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	..	
207⅞	13⅜	..	Grand Union	200	17	17	17	16⅜	
43	32¼	1	Grant (WT)	900	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	33⅜	
142	87	5	Grt Nor pf	600	93¾	93½	93⅝	93	
99¼	83½	5	Grt Nor pf ct	100	90	90	90	..	
25⅜	19⅞	3.25	Grt Nor Ore	400	21¾	21	21	21	
34½	28	2.80	Grt W Sug	200	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	
27¾	12¾	2	Grisby Gru	5300	22	21½	21⅞	21½	
46½	32	..	Gulf Mobile	200	37¼	36	37¼	..	

—H—

23¼	12⅝	..	Hahn Dpt St	200	19	18⅞	19	19	
98	85	7	Hanna pf n	100	96	96	96	95¾	
72¼	55	2	Harbison	600	63½	62¼	63½	62¼	
20	13¾	1.20	Hartman B	600	16⅛	15½	16⅛	16¾	

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	May 10	May 9
11⅞	8		Havanna El	200	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	..	
17⅜	6¼	8a	Hayes Body	1300	11⅝	10⅜	11⅝	11	
31	22	1.80	Hercules Mot	100	27	27	27	..	
119½	117	7	Herc P pf	10	118¾	118¾	118¾	119	
107⅝	70	5	Hershey Ch	300	101⅜	101	101⅜	100¾	
12⅝	6½	..	Hollander	800	9½	9½	9½	9½	
41¼	26¼	2½§	Holland F	500	32	31½	32	31½	
29	17½	2	Houdaille B	16800	23⅜	22½	23⅜	22¼	
116⅞	52¼	..	Houston Oil	10100	98	95¾	97½	94

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Trade Trends Still Uncertain—Stock Markets Highly Irregular

Uncertainty seems to be the keynote of world trade news this week.

In the United States, a reduction in national bank resources, a decline in the net earnings of the majority of important railroads during the first quarter, lower steel ingot production and a further cut in the price of copper feature business reports.

South American cable dispatches to the Department of Commerce show business in Argentina to have been adversely affected by fresh weakness in peso exchange. Some gains are looked for in public works construction, however, and there are other favorable influences at work, such as good weather for agricultural industries and activity in the export trade.

In Brazil there are signs of improvement, and sentiment is more cheerful. Employment trends there are mixed, showing gains in Sao Paulo and the south, but no improvement in Rio de Janeiro and the north.

Scandinavian Reports

While current business in Denmark continues favorable, there is a tendency there to regard the outlook with some doubt. This attitude is due mostly to the decline in prices of agricultural products, although reduced earnings and an unsatisfactory outlook for shipping also are affecting sentiment adversely. Employment, however, is gaining.

Norwegian trade levels are slightly below normal, but reports from leading industrial concerns show a general improvement. The outlook for the immediate future there is regarded as promising.

Current depression of foreign markets and the declining trend of commodity prices is being reflected in Swedish trade conditions only to a limited extent. A small number of workers in iron and machinery lines is reported as temporarily without employment. Future developments hinge upon conditions in the principal markets for Swedish products.

United States Trade

In the United States there is an inclination to view the trade recovery as disappointingly slow. On the other hand there is authoritative opinion expressed to the effect that current business levels are nearer normal than they appear when compared with levels of last year, which was a boom year. Comparing present trade conditions with those in several other years, this opinion holds that there is little reason for discouragement.

Car loadings for the latest reported week gained over the previous week; but were lower than for the like period last year.

Crude oil production gained this week.

Bank clearings totaled $12,731,775,000 this week, a decline of 4.9 per cent compared with the corresponding week a year ago.

Financing by bonds amounted to $131,496,000 this week, compared with $164,217,000 last week and $94,202,358 during the similar week of 1929.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market has been subjected to selling pressure this week, with prices moving irregularly. The weakened position of many stocks, due to the sharp break which continued through last week-end, made it easy for bears to attack the market successfully.

Expectations of a cut in brokers' loans aided sentiment late in the week, however, and the actual reduction of $200,000,000 in these loans stimulated buying in Friday's market, although bear operators staged a good-sized drive early in the day.

Trading at New York this week was of moderate proportions, 3,000,000-share days being the rule.

The week opened on the London Stock Exchange with trading restricted, due to Wall Street advices. A steadier tone followed, however, for the next few days. Then further selling at New York caused a decline in Anglo-American issues. Trading was again restricted by the end of the week, but the general tone of the market had improved.

Paris stocks also reflected the New York break on Monday but improved about midweek. Later trading developed irregularity, however, and the end of the week found the market dull and easy.

Irregularity characterized the security market at Berlin, where stocks began the week very much as in the other markets but improved more slowly. At the close of the week, Berlin prices were making a sharp advance.

WHEAT MARKET IS SOMEWHAT HIGHER

CHICAGO (AP)—Higher prices for wheat resulted promptly today from United States Government figures indicating 18,000,000 bushels smaller crop this year than has generally been expected.

Advances, however, met with increased selling based on unofficial opinions that the government computation was misleading, although not intentionally so. Starting ¾ to 1¾ up, wheat afterward reacted somewhat from the initial top level.

Corn, oats and provisions were firm, with corn opening unchanged to ½ higher, but subsequently sagging somewhat.

Opening prices today were: Wheat—May 1.02⅛ to ½, July 1.02½, September 1.05½ to 1.06, December 1.10. Corn—May .78⅛ to ¾, July .79¼ to ⅝, September .80 to ⅛, December .74 to ⅞. Oats—July .40⅝ to ¾, September .39⅞.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits $1,171,246,000, unchanged; total net demand deposits (average) $72,563,000 decrease; time deposits (average) $11,031,000 increase; clearings week ended today $8,238,628,576; clearings week ended May 3, $8,263,194,414; clearings this day $1,167,390,382.

THOMSON-HOUSTON CAPITAL UP

PARIS—Shareholders of Cie Francaise Des Procedes Thomson-Houston authorized increase in capital to 550,000,000 francs from 330,000,000 by installments, of which the first 110,000,000 francs will soon be issued. The company is planning to build a plant for production of talking picture apparatus.

HAMBROS BANK REPORT

LONDON—Hambros Bank for the year ended March 31, 1930, reports profits of £340,148, compared with £347,670 in the previous year. Dividend of 22½ per cent, less tax, on the £10 par shares was continued.

IRISH FREE STATE LOAN

LONDON—Lists have opened for third national loan of Irish Free State of £6,000,000 4½ per cent registered and inscribed stock at price of 93½.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	101½	101
Alleghany 5s rct	97	97
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	91½	91
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¼	103
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	166½	165
Am T & T sf 5s '60	104½	104½
Am T & T deb 4½s '43	107¾	107¾
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	101⅝	101⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89⅝	89
Armour & Co 5½s '43	83⅝	83⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	94⅞	94⅝
Atch T&SF 4½s	133⅞	133⅛
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	93¼	93¼
B&O 1st 4s '48	94	94
B&O 4s Tol&C div '59	86⅞	86⅞
B&O 4½s '33	99⅞	99⅞
B&O 5s series D	104	104
B&O rfg 6s '95	109	109
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103⅛	103⅛
Boston & Me 5s '67	100	99⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99½	99¼
Bush Term con 5s '55	96	96
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	95	95
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	95¼	95¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July	102½	102½
Can North deb 6½s '46	115⅜	115⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	102½	102⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	87	86½
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	104⅜	104⅜
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	93½	93½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	50	50
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100¾	100½
Ches & O cv 4½s A	98	98
Chi Gt West 4s '59	69½	69¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	67	66½
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	98	97¾
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	101¾	101½
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	108¾	108¾
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	97¼	97¼
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	95¾	95½
Chile Copper 5s '47	96	95½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	89	89
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	98⅞	98¼
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	101⅝	101½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	93¼	93¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	48	48
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¼	106¼
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	99¾	99¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	102	102
Cuba Cane Sug Prod	27	27
Cuba Nor Ry 5s '42 rcts	63½	63½
Suba RR rfg 7½s '36	84½	84½
Cuban-Am Sug col 7s '31	99⅜	99⅜
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104	104
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93	93
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	94⅜	94⅜
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	93½	93½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106⅞	106⅞
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	95¼	95¼
Edith Rock 6s	102	102
Erie 5s '67	95¼	95¼
Erie gen lien	82¼	82¼
Erie '75s	95¼	95¼
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	78	78
Gen Cable 5½s '47	101½	101
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	103
Goodyear 5s '57	94½	94¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111¾	110
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	100	100
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102	102
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105¼	105¼
Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	105¾	105¾
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100¼	100
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70	70
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	60	58½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	88	87¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	101⅞	101⅞
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100⅛	100⅛
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	96½	96½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	92¼	91⅞
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	123	123
Int Tel & Tel 5s	98	98
Kan City Fts&Mem 4s '36	96½	96½
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	104½	104½
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105¼	105¼
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	90½	90½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103	103
L'Autaro 6s '54	83	82⅞
Loew's Inc 6s '41	127	126
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	87	87
Manati Sugar 1st 7½s '42	62	62
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	53½	53½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	99	99
McCrory 5½s '41	100	100
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101	101
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	88	88
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	87½	87½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	103	102⅝
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	79⅞	79⅞
Mo Pac 5s F '77	100¼	100¼
Mo Pac 5½s '49	109	109
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104	103⅞
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	100	99⅞
Nat Rad 6½s '47	127½	127½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107⅛	107⅛
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	97¼	97
NY Chi & StL 6s '32	102¼	102¼
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114¼	113⅜
NY Ry inc 6s '65	7½	7½
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	88½	88½
Nor States Pow 5s A '34	101½	101¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111¼	111¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	103	103
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	105	105
Park-Lex 1sehld 6½s '53	80	80
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101¾	101¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101	101
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	78	78
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	75	75
Penn RR 4½s '63	100¾	100½
Penn R R 5s '64	104	103⅞
Penn R R gen 5s '68	108⅜	107⅞
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109¼	108¾
Penn R R 4½s D	95⅞	95¾
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	87½	86½
Pere Marq 5s '56	104⅛	104⅛
Pere Marq 4½s	97⅞	97⅝
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	96⅞	96⅝
Phil Co 5s '67	100¼	100
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	105¾	105
Portland Railway 5s '30	99¾	99¾
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	100⅞	100¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	96	95½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	80⅝	80⅝
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	99	99
Pub Svc E & G 1970	98½	98½
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	31	30½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	98¼	98¼
Richfield Oil 6s	96	96
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	98¾	98¾
St L & S F 4s A '50	91	91
St L & S F 4½s '78	94	93¾
St L & S F gen 5s '31	100¾	100¾
St L & S F 5s B '50	102¾	102¾
St L S W con 4s '32	98⅞	98⅞
St L S W 1st 5s '52	100	100
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	97½	97½
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	70¼	70¼
Seabd A L con 6s '45	71¾	71
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	64	64
Shell Pope 5s '52	95¾	95½
Shell Union 5s '47	97	97
Shell Un 5s ct ww	100¾	100½
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100½	100⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	102½	102⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103⅜	103⅜
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100¼	100
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	98	98
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96½	96¼
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102¼	102¼
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	99	99
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	97¾	97¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	92	91⅞
So Ry gen 6s '56	117¾	117¾
So Ry gen 6½s '56	124½	124½
So west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104⅝	104⅜
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103½	103⅜
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98	97¾
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	101	101
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106	106
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	98¾	98¾
Tex Corp 5s '44	105	104¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	28	28
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '30	100	100
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	96	96
Union El L & P 5s '37	101¼	101¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	102¾	102¾
Union Oil Cal 5s '31	101¾	101¾
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	95¼	95¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	94¾	94¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	91	91
Union Pacific 4½s '67	98¾	98¾
U S Rubber 5s '47	85½	85½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100⅞	100¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	88¼	88
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	101¼	101¼
Wabash 4½s '78	94	94
Wabash 1st 5s '39	102	101¾
Wabash 5s B '76	101	101
Warner Bros Pict 6s	107	106¾
Washington Ter 3½s '45	86½	86½
Washington Water 5s	104½	104½
eWst Pa Pow 5s E '63	104½	104½
Western Maryland 4s '52	84	84
Western Maryland 5½s '77	99½	99½
Western Un r e 4½s '50	96¾	96¾
Western Un 6½s '36	109	109
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	90⅛	90⅛
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102	102
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	34	34
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	100½	100½
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102½	102¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	103	103
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	103	103

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last May10	Last May 9
3½s '47	101.16	101.16	101.16	101.16	100.12
4th 4¼s '38	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.3
US 3⅜s '47	101.1	101.3	101.1	101.3	101.6
US 4¼s '52	112	112	111.28	111.28	111.31

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Adriatic El 7s '52	98½	98½
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	78	78
Akershus 6s '63	92¾	92½
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	98	98
Argentine 5½s '62	92⅞	92⅞
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98⅞	98⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98¾	98½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	98⅝	98½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	98½	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	98⅛	97¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	98½	98⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	98⅝	98⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	98	98
Australia 4½s '57	81¾	81½
Australia 5s '55	91	90½
Australia 5s '57	90¾	90½
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	98½	98½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	90	90
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	96⅜	96⅜
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93½	93¼
Belgium (King) 8s '55	102¼	102¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107¾	107½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	112⅝	112⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108¾	108½
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115	115
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110½	110½
Berlin 6s '58	91	91
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	91¾	91¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	92½	92⅛
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	78	77¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	80⅛	80
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	97½	97
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103½	103½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	90	89
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	80¼	80
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	80⅝	80
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100⅞	99⅞
Bremen 7s '35	102½	102½
Brisbane 5s '57	83¾	83¾
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	99	98⅝
Bulgaria 7½s '68	87⅝	87⅜
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	88	88
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100⅜	100⅜
Can (Dom) 5s '52	104¾	104¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	90	90
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	95½	95⅛
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	95¾	95¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	91¼	91
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	91½	91
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	91¾	91¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	91	91
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101½	101
Chilean Loan 7s	94¾	94½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	74	74
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	76	76
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	77	77
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	87⅛	87⅛
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	98	98
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100	100
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	78	78
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110½	110½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	92⅝	92¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100¼	100¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105¼	105
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	92⅝	92⅝
Dutch E I sf 6s '52	101¾	101¾
Duke Power 6s	104¾	104¾
Est RR Co 7s '54	105½	105½
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	93¾	93¾
Finland 5½s '58	90	90
Finland (Rep) 6s '43	97	97
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	97½	97½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100¼	100¼
Finnish B 6½s '54	98	97⅞
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	93	93
French Nat SS 7s '49	104	104
French (Rep) 7s '49	118	117¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	122½	122¼
Germ 7s '49	108¾	108⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	91¾	91⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	97⅜	97⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	97¼	97
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	87½	87½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	95	94¼
Germ G E 6s '48	95½	95
Germ G E 7s '45	108⅝	108⅜
Greek 6s '68	85½	85½
Harpen 6s '49 ww	91½	91½
Hansa 6s ww	90	90
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	102⅜	102⅜
Hungary Mun 7s '46	89⅝	88½
Irish Free State 5s '60	98¼	98
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	97¾	97¾
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	98	97¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	98	97
Italy (King) 7s '51	98⅜	98⅛
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94½	94½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99⅝	99⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	98¼	97¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103¼	102½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	83½	83½
Karstadt 6s '43	79¼	78¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '58 ww	98⅝	98¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103½	102¾
Meridionale El 7s '57	101¾	101¾
Mtag Mill Mch 7s '56	87¾	87¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	93	92¾
Minas 6½s '58 ct	77¼	77
Montevid (City) 7½ '52	100¾	100¾
New So Wales 5s '57	87½	87½
New So Wales 5s '58	87¼	87¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	104⅛	104⅛
Norway Bank 5s '67	96	95⅝
Norway (King) 5s '63	98¾	98¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	100¾	100⅝
Norway (King) 6s '43	103	103
Norway (King) 6s '44	103⅝	103¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57	92	92
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	89½	89¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97½	97½
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	93	93
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	103⅛	103⅛
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	104⅜	104⅜
Peru 6s '60	78¼	78¼
Poland 7s '47	85⅜	85
Poland 8s '50	95	95
Prague (City) 7½s '52	106¾	106¾
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	101	101
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	106	106
Rhine Main 7s '50	103	101½
Rhine West 7s '53 ww	91	91
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	90	90
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	78⅛	78
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	95½	95½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	93	92¾
Royal Dutch 4s ww	89½	89¼
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	94	94
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	101	101
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	97	97
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	94½	93⅝
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	97	97
Saxon State 7s '45	99½	99½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107¾	107¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	83½	83½
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	90	90
Siemens 6½s ct '51	104¾	104¾
Siemens 7s '35	104	104
Silesia Bk 6s '57	80¼	80¼
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	77½	77½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	103½	103½
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107⅝	107⅝
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	104⅜	104⅜
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	99¼	99¼
Tokio El Pow 7s '55	100¼	100⅛
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	90⅛	90
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	89	88¼
Tyrol 7s '52	93	93
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105	104½
U S S Copenhag 6s '27	100¼	100¼
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	104¼	104⅞
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	98⅛	98
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	95½	95¼
Warsaw 7s '58	77½	77⅜
Westphalia El 6s '53	87½	87¼
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	95¼	95⅛

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
May	16.30	16.44	16.30	16.35	16.35
July	16.34	16.50	16.31	16.45	16.45
Oct.	14.80	14.98	14.80	14.92	14.94
Dec.	14.98	15.10	14.98	15.04	15.06
Jan.	15.07	15.12	15.07	15.09	15.13
Mar.	14.98	15.08	14.98	15.02	15.07

Spots 16.55 unchanged. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	15.90b	16.00	15.97	15.99	15.95b
July	16.04	16.10	15.97	16.09	16.11
Oct.	14.60	14.72	14.58	14.68	14.66
Dec.	14.69	14.80	14.69	14.78	14.75

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	16.15	16.15	16.15	16.15	16.20b
July	16.10	16.10	16.07	16.10	16.14
Oct.	14.68	14.78	14.66	14.78	14.73
Dec.	14.80	14.87	14.80	14.87	14.82

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	8.09	8.12	8.02	8.02	8.07
July	8.00	8.04	7.95	7.96	8.00
Oct.	7.81	7.86	7.78	7.78	7.82
Jan.	7.84	7.88	7.79	7.81	7.85
Mar.	7.90	7.93	7.90	7.86	7.91

Spots 8.59 down 4 points. Tone at close barely steady. Sales 2000; (American) 1400.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Last
May	1.02⅛	1.02¾	1.01⅞	1.0 ¾
July	1.02	1.03⅜	1.01¾	1.03⅛
Sept.	1.05½	1.06⅜	1.05⅜	1.06¼

Corn

	Open	High	Low	Last
May	.78¾	.78¾	.77½	.78¼
July	.79¼	.79¾	.78½	.79⅛
Sept.	.80¼	.80¼	.78⅞	.79¾

Oats

	Open	High	Low	Last
May	.41¾	.41¾	.41⅛	.41¾
July	.40⅝	.40⅝	.40⅛	.40¾
Sept.	.39⅞	.40⅛	.39⅝	.40

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Last
May	10.22	10.22	10.22	10.22
July	10.25b	10.27	10.25	10.27
Sept.	10.45b	10.50	10.47	10.50

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	1.06⅜	1.05⅛	1.06¼
July	1.08½	1.07¼	1.08⅜
Sept.	1.10½	1.09⅛	1.10½

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	.95	.94	.95
July	.95½	.94½	.95½
Sept.	.98⅜	.96⅞	.98¼

BORROWING RATIO HIGHER

NEW YORK (AP)—Borrowings by members of the New York Stock Exchange against collateral on May 1, amounted to 6.72 per cent of the market value of all listed shares of that date, compared with 6.12 per cent on April 1, an increase of 0.6 per cent during the month. The ratio on May 1, 1929 was 9.19 per cent. The market value of all listed shares on the exchange on May 1, totaled $75,304,607,812, compared with $76,075,459 on April 1, a decrease of $770,838,647. During the month loans to brokers increased $406,829,020 to $5,063,131,359 on April 30.

FOX FILM EXPANSION

Fox Film Corporation has acquired the Midland Circuit of 60 theaters in Kansas City, Mo., and Iowa, for approximately $4,000,000.

Deere & Co. Has an Unusual Earnings Record Since 1924

Net Income in Five-Year Period Rises 336 Per Cent—Second Largest Farm Equipment Company—Big Working Capital

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 63

The future of the farm implement industry is naturally tied up with that of agriculture itself.

It seems inconceivable that there will ever come a time when machinery will not be necessary to produce the bulk of the grains and vegetables which a growing population demands, and though there may at times be drought and at other times overproduction, the call for harvester and farm tool machinery bids fair to continue in an upward curve.

Ranking as the second largest full line farm equipment company in the United States and the largest producer of steel plows, Deere & Co. is in excellent position to participate in the progress being made by the farming industry.

Considering the depressed prices of winter wheat and the partial crop failure in the Northwest and Canada, due to drought, Deere made an extraordinary showing last year. Its net income reached a new high record of $15,182,000, equal after preferred dividends to $68.60 a share on the 189,173 common shares outstanding at the end of the year. This compares with net of $37.50 a common share in 1928, $32.97 a share in 1927, $29.89 a share in 1926 and $12.31 in 1925.

It was the seventh successive annual increase, and considering the creation of the Federal Farm Board, the stabilization of farm prices and higher farmer purchasing power, it is not unlikely that the company's results in 1930 will be even better than last year. On the new common, recently split five for one, net earnings in 1929 equaled $13.72 a share.

Has Steady Expansion

The company had its origin nearly 100 years ago, having been established at Grand Detour, Ill., in 1837. It was taken over by a partnership in 1847, the name of which was changed to John Deere & Co., and in 1868 incorporated as Deere & Co., with a capital of $250,000. Successive capital increases to $1,000,000 in 1883, to $1,500,000 in 1889, to $6,000,000 in 1902 and to $10,000,000 in 1909 were all distributed as stock dividends. Incorporation under the laws of Illinois was made in 1911.

Considerable expansion has taken place in the last decade or two. In 1918 it bought the Waterloo Gasoline Engine Company, Waterloo, Ia.; in 1920, the Moline Timber Company, which owns about 25,700 acres of cut-over timber lands in Arkansas; and in 1926, the Hoover Manufacturing Company of Avery, O., makers of potato tools, and moved the business to the plant of the Syracuse Chilled Plow Company, occupying some five acres at Syracuse, N. Y.

Other subsidiaries are John Deere Plow Works, Moline, Ill.; Deere & Mansur Works, Moline, Ill.; John Deere Wagon Works, Moline, Ill.; John Deere Harvester Works, East Moline, Ill.; John Deere Spreader Works, East Moline, Ill.; Van Brunt Manufacturing Company, makers of grain drills and other seeding machinery at Horicon, Wis.; John Deere Tractor Company, Waterloo, Ia.; Dain Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of hay-making machinery at Ottumwa, Ia.; Union Malleable Iron Company, East Moline, Ill.; John Deere Manufacturing Company, Ltd., of Welland, Ont., manufacturer of hay tools, drills, spreaders, etc., for the Canadian trade, and various jobbing companies in agricultural centers.

Earnings Ratio Rises

In all, the company has 14 plants and 31 branch houses in the United States and five

SCOTS RESERVOIR OPENED; GIVES 8,000,000 GALS.

Area of Supply Covers Nearly 400 Square Miles —Cost £900,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—The new reservoir at [illegible] near Crawford, in Lanark[illegible]hich has taken 17 years to [illegible]e and is one of the largest [illegible]s kind in Scotland, was opened [illegible]May 9. The reservoir and gather[illegible]ir ground are capable of affording a [illegible]y supply of water to the county [illegible]about 8,000,000 gallons, and the w[illegible]e scheme is estimated to have c[illegible]000,000.

The Lanarkshire Middle Ward wa[illegible] supply area embraces the gre[illegible]er portion of the coalfields in the be[illegible]in of the River Clyde outside the water supply area of the Airdrie, Coatbridge and District Water Board. The supply area extends from Harthill and Westeraigs on the east to Strathaven, Busby Burnside and Cambuslang on the west, and reaches northward into the Kelvin Valley at Twecher, Croy and Castlecary in Dumbartonshire, thus covering a total area of nearly 400 square miles, and varying in level from less than 100 feet to over 1000 feet above sea level. The total population supplied is over 200,000.

The new Camps Reservoir embankment, which cost about £400,000, is an earthen one with a puddle clay core or wall carried down into watertight rock across the valley. The embankment is about 90 feet high from the bed of the Camps Water, about 300 yards long across the valley, and about 170 yards in thickness at the bottom. The reservoir will have a storage capacity of about 2,100,000,000 gallons, which is only a very little short of the total storage of all the reservoirs of the different water authorities in the county of Lanark.

The water is excellent in quality, and while it will be possible to filter the new supply through existing filters situated at Glassford and at Strutherill, near Larkhall, it is not proposed to do so unless in the case of exceptional storms.

SCOTTISH ACADEMY TO GIVE MUSIC DEGREE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—The first diploma in general musical education, of which the official designation will be Dip. Mus. Ed. S. N. A. M., has been instituted by the Scottish National Academy of Music. This is the first diploma of its kind, all diplomas of the Royal Academy of Music and other academies being for a specific subject.

The diploma will certify that the holder is qualified to teach voice-production, solo singing and study of poetry, pianoforte playing, orchestral instrument, ear training, harmony and counter-point, musical form, history of music, acoustics, general musical knowledge, and teaching methods in music.

AUSTRALIANS PLAN NEW RAILWAY POLICY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Partial abandonment of the traditional policy of the state in keeping the railways strictly under state operation and control is being considered in New South Wales, in view of the financial stringency which makes new construction almost out of the question.

A number of lines close to Sydney await construction. They will be associated with metropolitan traffic, opening up new suburbs, giving access to Manly, a popular surfing resort, and other Pacific beaches to the north.

The Government has before it offers of Sydney syndicates to build these lines, depending upon the receipts therefrom for their remuneration. The general opinion is that the contemplated new lines would show a profit from commencement of operation.

REPORTERS CALLED PUBLIC SERVANTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—The responsibilities of the journalist as a public servant were emphasized by Frederick Peaker, of the Morning Post in an address on "The Training of a Journalist," given here recently.

Every journalist, Mr. Peaker said, should look upon himself as a public servant, and the servant of his proprietors. He must remember that he is the ears and eyes of the public, and that in so far as he is responsible for the recording of any public event all that the vast majority of his readers can do is to see that event through his eyes.

The needs of newspapers are so varied that staffs have to be composed of men of different qualities, ideas, training, and interests in life. But there are certain common requirements, the first being a sound general education, and the ability to write good English. The real training of the journalist, he said, must be inside a newspaper office.

CHICAGO STORE SALES OFF

CHICAGO—During March sales of reporting department stores in Seventh Federal Reserve District continued to run behind a year ago. Partly because of later Easter, the March rate of decrease was larger than January or February. March sales of 111 stores were off 20.7 per cent from 1929, compared with a decrease of 8.6 per cent in February and of 9.4 per cent in January. The March decrease brought three months' sales 13.4 per cent below the first quarter of 1929.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

COMPANION

PARIS—Young Frenchman gives conversation lessons; acts as guide; evenings only. GEORGES CHARBONNEAU, 149, rue Cheval-lier, Levallois-Perret.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

QUIBERON (Brittany), France—Pension de Famille, "Ty Ma Merc'h," open all the year. 35 frs. a day.

POST VACANT

WESTMORELAND—Wanted, parlourmaid early in June. Swiss Christian Scientist preferred. Apply to MRS. GANDY, Hyning, nr. Kendal.

POST WANTED

GOVERNESS (7 years' experience) young travel. HEMMING, 15 Stanley Road, King's children; formerly lady-nurse L. L. S. A.; would Heath, Birmingham.

SWISS GIRL, age 25, seeks post as nursery governess in Germany. Apply: MISS VIOLETTE REICHEN, rue Matile 10a, Neuchatel, Switzerland.

ROOMS TO LET

BERLIN—2 comfortable rooms to let, kitchen, balcony, table telephone, separate entrance, heating, bath. MEIER, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Neue Kantstrasse 11, Gh. II.

BERLIN—Single lady lets furnished room, 2 if desired; hot water, bath, electric light. POHLMANN, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Witzleben Str. 38, Gh. I.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ARE FOR SALE IN

AUSTRIA
Vienna—Wilhelm Frick, Graben 27.
BELGIUM
[illegible] H. Smith & Son, 78 rue du Marche
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
[illegible] Spitzova, Vaclavske Nam, [illegible]opy 33.
DANZIG
[illegible] Verkehrszentrale. Stadt-
DENMARK
[illegible]oxken paa Hovedbanegaar-[illegible] Hotel d'Angleterre, Kon-[illegible] F. Centraliens Avis-Bogladc, Raadhus, [illegible] Crome & Goldschmidts, Aviscalg. Ostergade Nr. 34.
FRANCE
Beaulieu-Sur-Mer, Librairie Parisienne, 2 Avenue du Marechal Foch.
Biarritz—Librairie Tulgaque, 16 rue Gambetta.
Dinard (Ille & Vilaine) — Librairie Franco-Anglaise, 24 rue du Casino
Cannes (A. M.)—The Lounge Library, 16 rue des Etats-Unis; Maison Perier, 4 rue d'Antibes.
Etretat—Librairie Fotel, 41 rue Alphonse Karr.
Juan-Les-Pins — Book Lounge and Circulating Library, 17 Galeries du Casino.
Lille (Nord)—Librairie Générale A. Taillandier, 17 rue Faidherbe.
Marseilles (Bouches du Rhone)—Kiosque Place de la Bourse
Kiosque la Canebière, corner rue Longue.
Menton (A. M.)—The Lounge Library, rue Henri Bennett; Messieurs Henin & Creissels, 37 Avenue de Verdun
Monte Carlo—Kiosque 1 bis Bd. de Moulins.
Kiosque, domed kiosque near Casino.
English and American Library, 26 Boulevard du Nord.
Nice (A. M.)—Kiosque No. 9, Avenue de la Victoire, facing Galeries Lafayette.
Kiosque No. 13, Jardin Public, facing Hotel de France.
Kiosque No. 14, Promenade des Anglaise, facing Hotel Ruhl.
Paris—W. H. Smith & Son, 248, rue de Rivoli. The Galignani Library, 224 rue de Rivoli.
Messrs. Brentano, 37, Avenue de l'Opéra.
Elysée Building, News Stand, 56, rue du Faubourg St. Honoré.
Librairie Bourrelier, 101 Bd. du Montparnasse; Librairie Universelle, 84 Bd. Saint Michel.
Kiosque No. 77, Place de l'Opéra (N. E. corner).
Kiosque No 131, Place de l'Opéra (facing Café de la Paix).
Kiosque No. 10, Bould. des Capucines (corner of rue Scribe).
Kiosque No. 137, facing No. 2, Place de la Madeleine, opposite Thomas Cook & Son.
Kiosque No. 136, corner of rue Royale and facing St Honoré.
Kiosque No. 219 Avenue Matignon (corner of Penthieu).
Kiosque facing No 33, Avenue des Champs [illegible]
Kiosque No. 165, at Etoile, corner of Avenue [illegible]
Kiosque No 140, opposite 95 Avenue des [illegible] Elysées.
Kiosque facing 194 de Rivoli (cor. rue Poiri[illegible]
Kiosque No 326 rue re Rohan (Hotel du [illegible]
Kiosque No. 221, 8 rue de l'Echelle (corner [illegible] de l'Opéra).
Kiosque No 146, Place du Theatre-Francais.
Kiosque Gare St. Lazare.
Kiosque Gare de l'Est.
Kiosque Gare de Lyon.
Kiosque Gare du Nord.
Kiosque Orsay.
Pau (Basses Pyrenees)—Place Royale (facing [illegible])
Pau (Basses Pyrenees)—G. Chevil[illegible] Gambetta.
GERMANY
[illegible] Wilhelm Koch, Ludwigstr. 5, and [illegible] Karl Hopf, Sprudelhof and Bahn-[illegible]
[illegible] Zeitungs-Kiosk Van der Hertz
[illegible] Bahnhof—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
[illegible] Nettke, Leipzigerplatz 1, W. 9.
[illegible] A. Lutz, Hardenbergstrasse
[illegible] Thiessen, Kaiser-Plats 6, Ber-[illegible]dorf
[illegible] Nikolsbruger Platz 2, Berlin-[illegible]
[illegible] Joachimsthalerstrasse 6.
[illegible]-Zimmermann, Passage, Behren-u. [illegible]strasse.
[illegible]-Kiosk am Rathaus; Kiosk am [illegible] Reimers Buchhandlung, Rathenau-[illegible]
[illegible] C. Offerman, Birkenstrasse, 2 (4 [illegible] Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
[illegible] Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse 13, Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse, Ecke Menzel Strasse (am Freiberg), Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse 36, Ecke Plasten Strasse.
Kiosks: Hauptbahnhof.
Chemnitz—Kiosk Ecke Kronenstrasse und Poststrasse.
Dresden—Herr Paul Kempe, Prager Strasse 12, Postplatz; Neustädter Bahnhof; Herrn Walter Lehmann, Altmarkt 2
Frankfurt a/M—Firma Odrian: Zeitungskiosk, Hauptwache; Firma Fink; Zeitungsstand, Ecke Friedens-u. Weissfrauenstr.
Freiburg i. Br.—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Goslar am Harz—Julius Brumby, Bahnhofstrasse 1.
Hamburg—G. Stilke, Bookstalls; Hauptbahnhof; Dammtorbahnhof; Hauptbahnhof, Altona; Hotel Reichshof; Herman Ritzinger, Kiosks; Alsterpavilion; Jungfernstieg; Schleuse; Rathausmarkt; Esplanade; Schadendorf; Steintor Brücke; Börse; Alsterarkaden; Verkehrspavilion am Georgsplatz.
Heidelberg—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Karlsruhe (Baden)—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Leipzig—Kiosks; Augustplatz, opposite Hauptpost; Augustplatz, opposite Café Felsche; corner Fleischerplatz and Promenade; Hallischen Tor; Königsplatz; corner Schulstrasse and Promenade; Hauptbahnhofs-Buchhandlung.
Mannheim—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
München—Hauptbahnhof, Zeitungskiosk; Hotel Deutscher Kaiser; Arnulfstrasse 26; Arnulfstrasse 8 (Hauptbahnhof-Nordseite); Bayerstrasse 25 (Hauptbahnhof-Südseite); Schützenstrasse 9 (Nähe Stachus); Maffeistrasse 2 (Cafe alte Börse); Residenzstrasse 2 (Hauptpost); Bayerstrasse (Telegraphenamt); Sonnenstrasse 16 (Postscheckamt).
Pforzheim (Baden)—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Schweignitz—Bahnhofbuchhandlung, Hauptbahnhof.
Stuttgart—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Wolfenbüttel—Kiosk O. Gahren, Lange Herzogstrasse.
Zittau—Hauptbahnhof Zeitungstand; Emil Kretschmer, Reichenbergerstrasse 4.
HOLLAND
Amsterdam — Kiosk in het Hoofdpostkantoor, N. Z. Voorburgval (Achter het Paleis) Kiosk Weesperpoort Station.
The Hague—Kiosks; Het Plein; Groenmarkt.
ITALY
Rome—C. Talamas, Libreria Radium, 5- Portici Esedra.
Florence—Seeber, Libreria Internazionale, via Tornabuoni.
LATVIA
Riga—Riga I; Riga, Main Station.
NORWAY
Oslo — Kioskkompaniets, Avisbyra, Stortingsgatan 2.
POLAND
Warsaw — Gebethner & Wolff, Krakowskie-Przedmiescie 15.
SWEDEN
Gothenburg — Pressbyran, S. J. Railway Station Bookstall. Pressbyran, B. J. Railway Station Bookstall.
Stockholm — Central Railway Station (in the entrance hall and on the railway platform).
SWITZERLAND
Arbon—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Bâle—Bahnhofbuchhandlung S. B. B.
Berne—Supplementskiosk Hauptbahnhof.
Zeitungskiosk Bubenbergplatz.
Bienne—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Davos-Platz—Tourist Office, Meisser and Botzen (July and August).
Frauenfeld—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Fruligen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the tourist season).
Geneva—Kiosque Place Neuve.
Kiosque du Quai des Bergues.
Librairie, Quai de la Gare.
Grindelwald—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Gstaad—Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the tourist season).
Interlaken — Bahnhofbuchhandlung, Interlaken West.
Lausanne—Librairie de la gare, Vestibule.
Librairie de la gare, Passage sous-voie.
Kiosque à journaux, Place du Tunnel.
Lucerne—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Meirengen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the tourist season).
Murren—Handlung Schwestern Gertsch (during the tourist season).
Neuchatel—Kiosque à journaux, Place Purry.
Romanshorn—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Rorschach—Bahnhofkiosk.
Ruti—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
St. Gallen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung Hauptbahnhof.
Bahnhofbuchhandlung Nebenbahnhof.
Zeitungskiosk, Bahnhofplatz.
Zeitungskiosk, Unionplatz.
Marktgasse.
Schaffhausen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Spiez—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Thun—Buchhandlung Stämpfli & Cie (L. Krebser) during the tourist season.
Uster—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Wengen—Papeterie Wega (during the tourist season).
Weinfelden—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Winterthur—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Zürich—Bahnhofbuchhandlung Hauptbahnhof.
Supplementskiosk Hauptbahnhof.
Bahnhofbuchhandlung Zürich-Enge.
Bahnhofbuchhandlung Zürich-Stadelhofen.
Bahnhofbuchhandlung, Zürich-Selnau.
Zeitungskiosk, Bellevueplatz.
Zeitungskiosk, Kreusplatz.
Zeitungskiosk, Pfauen.
Zeitungskiosk, St. Annahof.
Zeitungskiosk Dolderbahnhof, Ronerhof.
Zeitungskiosk, Kino Forum.
Zweisimmen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the summer season).
SOUTH AFRICA
Cape Town—Railway Bookstall.
Durban—Railway Bookstall.
Johannesburg—Bookstall, Park Station.
Muizenberg Station—Railway Bookstall.
Port Elizabeth—Railway Bookstall.
Pretoria, Transvaal—Railway Bookstall.
AUSTRALIA
Melbourne—News Stand Elsternwick Railway Station.

CONTINENTAL EUROPE AND ASIA

AUSTRIA

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DAS BESTE DIEMEL DAS FEINSTE
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Court Confectioners
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RISVANGEN 17. Telf. Bella 141

FRANCE

CANNES—FRENCH RIVIERA

For reliable REAL ESTATE information on the Riviera, consult:
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Many years of experience.

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Fine Morocco Leather Gifts
Suitcases
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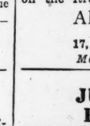
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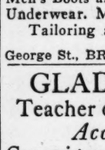

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Uncertainty Prevails as General Elections Approach

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—With elections in the Dominican Republic set for May 16 there is still uncertainty regarding the principal candidates and doubt regarding the outcome, according to persons well informed regarding Dominican affairs. Even in a country subject to frequent change, the present situation is said to be without precedent.

Less than two months after he had headed a successful revolt against President Vasquez, Gen. Rafael Estrella Ureña had resigned from the Presidency and had been succeeded by Jacinto B. Peynado.

Theoretically, at least, General Ureña left the Presidency to make an active campaign for the Vice-Presidency on the Liberal ticket, headed by Gen. Rafael Leonidas Trujillo, head of the army, whose disloyalty to the Government, former President Vasquez holds, was responsible for his own downfall. Yet there are many persons convinced that General Ureña may at the last moment himself become a candidate for the Presidency, running against General Trujillo and any others who may enter the race.

Opposed to the Liberal candidates so far are the nominees of the National Party, the party of former President Vasquez, and until recently, at least, rated the majority party in the Republic. The National Party candidates are Federico Velasquez for President and Angel Morales, recently Dominican Minister in Washington, for Vice-President.

The National ticket indicated a patching up of old differences between General Vasquez and Mr. Velasquez. These two had been elected President and Vice-President on the National ticket in 1924, with the understanding that Mr. Velasquez was to be the party's candidate at the next election. Once in office, however, their personal ambitions led to differences and in 1928 Vice-President Velasquez retired, contending that he had been elected for but four years. President Vasquez, however, continued on and, through changes in the Constitution and election law, contended that his term was not to expire until Aug. 16.

Last January, he let it be known that he would be a candidate to succeed himself, a course definitely prohibited by constitutional provision at the time of his election in 1924. Mr. Velasquez was one of those most actively opposed to the second Vasquez candidacy, although he did not support the "civic uprising," which resulted in General Vasquez resigning late in February. Financial and other aid promised to General Ureña, Desiderio Arias and other leaders in the late revolution by Mr. Velasquez was not forthcoming when most needed, it is asserted, so that Mr. Velasquez has not been on the best of terms with the recent and short-lived Ureña Government.

Although when General Vasquez arrived in Porto Rico shortly after his resignation and announced that he had retired from public life and would remain there until after the coming elections, he was largely instrumental in having his party select his former political rival, Mr. Velasquez, and his Minister to Washington, Mr. Morales, to oppose Generals Trujillo and Ureña.

Now there is increasing speculation whether General Vasquez himself may not become a candidate for the Presidency again. This possibility is causing much concern. During the brief administration of President Ureña the election law has again been changed, and with President Peynado now in office two administrations have intervened since General Vasquez resigned, so that constitutionally he is eligible for office. Since his return to Santo Domingo, General Vasquez has convinced himself that much, if not all, of his former political strength has returned to him.

SENATE VOTE FOR ROBERTS IS INDICATED

(Continued from Page 1)

decision in the latter's favor. It was also brought out that Mr. Roberts represented the Government as a special assistant attorney-general in prosecuting certain cases under the Espionage Act.

In view of the fact that he was confirmed as special oil case prosecutor by the Senate after a searching scrutiny in 1924, it is not believed that these latter matters will materially impede his approval to the Supreme Court. The dry challenge, however, if seriously pushed may well bring on a determined contest. So far it is the only weighty issue that has been raised against the appointment.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Thumb Nail Sketch of Roberts

Born in Germantown, Philadelphia, May 2, 1875.

Educated in Germantown Academy and University of Pennsylvania, being graduated from university in 1895, and law school in 1898, with first honors.

Won fellowship in law school and continued studies after admittance to bar. Served as instructor, later assistant professor and still later full professor at the University.

In 1903 made first assistant district attorney, serving until 1906.

In 1918 appointed special deputy Attorney-General to prosecute cases arising in this district from violations of espionage law. Also represented United States Housing Corporation.

In 1920 appointed to board of city trusts.

In 1921 elected trustee of Jefferson Medical College, serving until 1924.

Feb. 15, 1924, nominated by President Coolidge to prosecute the Teapot Dome oil cases.

In 1925 appointed counsel for Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

In 1928 named in the will of Rodman Wanamaker as one of a group of five to advise in the management of the Wanamaker estate.

Married June 15, 1904, to Miss Elizabeth Caldwell Rogers, of Fairfield, Conn. They have one daughter.

Voyage of Arbella

From an Old Woodcut in the Francis B. C. Bradlee Collection, Peabody Museum, Salem.

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella, which sailed March 22, 1630, from Southampton, Eng., bearing the Massachusetts Bay Colony charter. He will send daily dispatches. Every statement will be historically correct.

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN

Clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives

GOVERNORWINTHROP'SJOURNAL, Monday, May 10, 1630—The wind south-south-west, a good gale and fair weather; so we stood west and by north four or five leagues a watch, all this day. The wind increased, and was a great storm all the night. About midnight our rear-admiral (the Ambrose) put forth two lights, whereby we knew that some mischance had befallen her. We answered her with two lights again, and bore up to her so near as we durst (for the sea went very high and she lay by the lee), and having hailed her we thought she had sprung a leak. She had lost broken some of her shrouds; so we went a little ahead of her, and, bringing our foresail aback stays, we stayed for her. After about two hours she filled her sails, and we stood on our course together. Our captain went not to rest till four of the clock, and some others of us slept but little that night."

Anything wrong on one of these little craft is grave cause for concern. Anything wrong at night makes the situation doubly grave. The Arbella, the Ambrose and the Jewel are determined to hold together and share each other's fortunes, be they pleasant or serious, unless forced to separate by tempest or fog. Unfortunately the Talbot, vice-admiral of the fleet, was so separated from us by the first storm of the voyage.

When the watch, therefore, reported to Captain Milbourne that the Ambrose had displayed two lights, he notified the Governor and other officials, and hastened on deck. After taking in the situation he gave the orders which resulted as recorded by the Governor. The outcome was felicitous; but those responsible for the safety of the expedition lost several hours' sleep, and the seamen on the Ambrose labored for two hours under great pressure and disadvantage in repairing torn sails and splicing rope. Some of the shrouds from the mast heads to the ship's rail had been snapped by the force of the wind, thus endangering the stability of the masts. But all ended well, and the Governor called out "God be praised" as he went below.

I lingered a little, and instinctively began listening to the straining of our own shrouds and the creaking of our masts; and wondered that so small a craft could sail so great a sea and ever reach the desired haven. Of only 350 tons burden, the Arbella, the precious charter and all on board surely are in God's hands.

LAST OF YACHT CUP DEFENDERS TAKE TO WATER

(Continued from Page 1)

before a handful of people, compared with the crowd that gathered May 8. Miss Jane Nichols, daughter of former Commodore George Nichols, head of the syndicate building the boat, as well as manager and skipper, performed the traditional ceremonies.

The yacht went into the water carrying her sailing master, John Christianson, who was the leading officer of the Resolute in the last cup race, 10 years ago, with two mates and several seamen.

Arrangements are now being made to step the Weetamoe's mast on May 12. The Weetamoe is painted white on the top side, with a gilt underbody, and, at a distance, has practically the same appearance as the Enterprise.

One of the features of the Weetamoe is the steering box and wheel, which are located much farther aft than in the other cup defenders.

It is expected that the yacht will be fitted out by the last of next week, and after two weeks in Narragansett Bay will go to western Long Island Sound with the trial racers.

Her principal dimensions are as follows: length over all, 125 feet; length water line, 83 feet; beam, 20 feet 3 inches; draft, 15 feet; displacement 143 tons; sail area, 7560 square feet.

Prince of Wales May Visit Newport for Yacht Race

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—The Prince of Wales in all probability will be a Newport guest during the international races for the America's Cup off here in September, it was learned May 9.

The Prince will be the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt providing that the British Ambassador does not have quarters here during the races. Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock V will be the challenger for the cup which will be defended by an American yacht.

TEACHERS' GROUP ELECTS

ROCHESTER, N. H. (AP) — Prof. Clarence Cummins of Austin Cate Academy, Strafford, was elected president of the Strafford County teachers' Association at a meeting of the organization here, May 9. Miss Florence Hale, State Supervisor of Rural Schools, Augusta, Me., spoke on "Education for a New Word."

BRITTEN'S NAVY PLAN IS STYLED 'EXTRAVAGANT'

Only $300,000,000 Needed for New Craft, French Declares

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Plans for big-navy advocates to press through Congress a vast shipbuilding program on the ground that such construction is necessary to fulfill London treaty "parity" levels encountered vigorous opposition at their very inception by the leaders of the movement for armament limitations.

In both branches of Congress it was emphatically stated on May 9 that no extensive building measure would be enacted at this session. The introduction by Fred A. Britten (R.), Representative from Illinois, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, of a measure calling for almost $1,000,000,000 worth of new armament in the next six years was characterized as "extravagant" and illogical.

Burton L. French (R.), Representative from Idaho, chairman of the Naval Appropriations Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee and a vigorous opponent of large naval establishments, assailed the big-navy plan and demanded a "conservative" building program. On the basis of the London Naval Treaty and its elimination of naval competition among the three great naval powers in all categories, Mr. French held that not over $300,000,000 was needed for new craft.

The demand that the country "build up to the parity figures set by the London treaty" has become the slogan of the big-navy group. Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, and David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, members of the American naval delegation, both returned to utter such sentiments.

Mr. Britten's bill is tangible expression to this demand. His measure would authorize the President prior to July 1, 1936, to proceed with the following construction:

73,500 tons of light cruisers to cost approximately $132,300,000;

55,500 tons of destroyers and destroyer leaders to cost approximately $150,000,000;

42,100 tons of submarines to cost approximately $122,000,000;

69,000 tons of aircraft carriers to cost approximately $93,500,000.

Mr. Britten offered his measure following a conference with Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of Navy, and members of the Navy General Board.

In Mr. French's opinion the people generally are against building up to treaty levels, on the ground that it would be uneconomical to do so. As the next naval conference is only six years off, he sees no reason for piling up huge construction during the interval.

It is Mr. French's idea that only part of the new construction called for by the treaty should be laid down. He would build, for instance, only two of the eight or nine 6-inch gun cruisers allotted to the United States. Likewise he would leave part of the 135,000 tons in aircraft carrier that the United States may build, unused. In submarines he would also build only a portion of the allotment.

Mr. French's viewpoint was echoed in the Senate among the Progressives and Farm group. There is every indication that any extensive construction program will encounter determined opposition in both chambers.

In addressing the House on May 9, on the $379,000,000, 1931 navy supply bill, Mr. French said that the outstanding achievement of the pact was the limitation it fixed on tonnage in all categories. As a result of this limitation, he added, navy yard employment can be stabilized, both in the interest of economy and steady employment of 40,000 workers; extravagant building programs can be eliminated to be replaced by a "conservative construction policy."

"Moderation in building program," Mr. French declared, "will have its effect upon the programs of other nations and will pave the way for more definite understandings that ought to be had by the world's great powers to the end that through international discussion about the conference table the programs of nations may be determined and naval and military burdens reduced."

$1,500,000 Dry Fund Sought by League

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OMAHA, Neb.—Nearly 650 persons gathered here May 6 in support of the Anti-Saloon League's second campaign to insure the safety of the Eighteenth Amendment which the first one had brought about.

Dr. Howard H. Russell, founder of the national league, declaring the organization must answer the "new challenge of its opponents, who are more strongly financed than ever before," announced the launching of a five-year drive to raise $1,500,000 for this purpose. He stated that this supplementary fund has been named the Wayne B. Wheeler Memorial Fund, in memory of the league's late legislative superintendent.

Dr. Russell warned against accepting statements in the metropolitan press concerning prohibition. He said the effect of misleading publicity has been that many who worked hard for prohibition before 1920 were now asking if they had not made a mistake, and this because they did not know the facts.

SURVEYORS TO 'MUSH' 400 MILES IN NORTH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man. — Mushing 400 miles beyond the end of steel, Dr. L. J. Weeks of the Canadian geological survey plans to spend six months in the far north country this summer in survey work. Dr. Weeks and J. F. Kidd, a graduate of Princeton University, will make their own way from Mile 327, temporary end of steel of the [illegible] 400 miles north of Churchill, on the west coast of Hudson Bay, 400 miles north of Churchill, on the west coast of Hudson Bay. Dr. Weeks spent four months last summer in this region.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

GARTSIDES IRON RUST SOAP removes ink, rust, chemical and many other stains; salesmen wanted; trial 10c; a full size tube for 30c. A 677 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

CAPE COD—For rent, new cottage near ocean; 4 bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, bath and shower rooms, electricity, garage; rent $700. Cottage at shore, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, living room, dining room, kitchen, maid's room, electricity, garage; rent $900. Apply to R. H. HEFLER, Dennis, Mass.

SORRENTO, ME. Furnished cottage, 12 rooms, 2 baths, electricity; near water; fine view Bar Harbor mountains; reasonable rent. ATESHIAN, 159 Aspinwall Avenue, Brookline, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Genuine Hopf cello, about 175 years old, in perfect condition. 1717 So. Ninth Street. M. O. MOHLER, Alhambra, Calif.

REAL ESTATE

MRS. JOHN F. HUBBARD

Real Estate and Insurance

136 Bellevue Ave., Newport, R. I.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN AND FOR SUMMER SHOPS

Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 528 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

NEW FOREST, ENGLAND—To let furnished, 10 months or under. "Hides Close." Beaulieu, hants; small house, charming garden opening into forest; electric light, central heating, hot and cold water every room, 3 living rooms, 4 bedrooms & dressing room, 2 maids' rooms, 2 baths, etc.; tennis court, orchard, garages. Apply SAWBRIDGE & SONS, Southampton.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading

ANTIQUES

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP. 72 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 5561.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, BOSTON

1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, all modern, some furnished; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road Back Bay 4088.

BOSTON (Faneuil District) — Furnished 5 rooms, sun parlor, piazza; cool and quiet; $60; 5 minutes to bus or B. & A. R. R. Station; 14 minutes to Back Bay Station. 40 Falkland Ter. Stadium 8773.

BOSTON—Sublet to Sept., furnished apartment, large living room, sleeping room, reception room, bath, kitchen, overlooking Art Museum; near Christian Science church. Suite 23, 491 Huntington Ave.

BOSTON, Beacon Hill—Furnished 2-room kitchenette, bath apartment, cool, comfortable. May 30 for four months; reasonable rental. Phone Bowdoin 1853-W. F-82, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—2-room furnished apartment in home surrounded by lawns and gardens; 30 minutes from Park St.; rent reasonable. Stadium 6526, or A-83, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 10 Museum Road—Large 1 room and alcove, also 2-room suites; rent $35 up; overlooking Art Museum and Fenway. Garrison 9847.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 68 Columbia Heights—Charming apartment for discriminating couple; river view; roof garden; convenient transportation; quiet. Main 4028.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. (Near the College) —Furnished one-room kitchenette and bath; summer or longer; rent reasonable. Phone Porter 4785.

FURNISHED—UNFURNISHED

THE SERVICE BUREAU

38-40 PARK STREET Tel. Som. 0319

HYDE PARK, MASS.—3-room, furnished apartment, all conveniences, including Frigidaire; suitable for business couple; excellent location. Call at 17 Webster Street.

N. Y. C., 164 East 61st—Furnished, piano, unfurnished, remodeled house, 2 rooms, bath; sunny 3 rooms, bath, kitchen; separate, combined. Regent 4138 mornings. KLAMROTH.

NEW YORK CITY, 395 Riverside (112th)—Four-room furnished apartment, 3 exposures; summer months; maid optional. SCHARTENBERG. Tel. Cathedral 0226.

NEW YORK CITY, 118 Riverside Drive—Five rooms, 2 baths; sublease term 2 years 4 months. Apt. 8A. Trafalgar 7421.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Regent 1509

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE

One of the best homes for paying guests, dining room connected; city of 50,000, 20 miles from Boston, North Shore; wonderful location; best class of guests; a going, paying business; good reason for selling; year round business; strictest investigation solicited. F-84, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Attractive waterfront house, 5 bedrooms, locked, inclosed and open piazzas, nice brown garage, all modern conveniences, 18 Fifth Ave., Point Independence, Buzzards Bay, Mass.

FURNISHED 5-room cottage near woods and seashore; quiet for rest and study; $150 entire season. Address BAY VIEW INN, Deer Isle, Maine.

HARPSWELL NECK—For rent, furnished cottages, waterfront, $250 and $350 the season. S. B. THORBURN, 206 Bartlett Road, Winthrop, Mass.

PIGEON COVE, ROCKPORT, MASS.—Furnished bungalow, six rooms; on ocean; bath, large veranda, modern conveniences. Tel. Rockport 126-4. GEORGE L. STORY, Pigeon Cove, Mass.

TAMWORTH, N. H.—To let, furnished, Red Cottage, pine wood, brooks, swimming pool. MRS. WHITNEY, 29 Pine St., Danvers, Mass.

WELLESLEY, MASS.—Furnished 8-room summer cottage, near Morse Pond; all modern conveniences; boat. Can be seen Sunday. Tel Melrose 2481-M.

WINTHROP-BY-THE-SEA—For rent, furnished house, water-front street, $400 by the season. S. B. THORBURN, 206 Bartlett Road, Winthrop Centre, Mass.

WOODSTOCK, VERMONT—For rent, 6-room furnished summer home, with garage; 1 bath and lavatory, screened porches, open fireplace, old-fashioned furniture; 2 minutes to village and inn, 5 minutes to golf course. KATE W. McGOWAN, 79 Prince Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

DANCING STUDIOS

RICHARDS STUDIO OF DANCING
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Open for Season—Private and Class
Dances Friday Evenings—Tel. B. B. 6060

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Edgecombe 1772—New York City

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 893 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 2234.

Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

LOUISE C HAHN Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions 280 B'way, New York City Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 421 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351. New York City.

HANCOCK Employment Office—Help of all kinds furnished; day work especially. University 5598. 53 Hancock Street, Cambridge, Mass.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE junior willing to serve as chauffeur, typist, tutor or traveling companion in return for expenses to Europe. J. L. VERITY, Hanover, N. H.

GARAGES

THE $750,000 Conservatory Garage is only 2 blocks from the Christian Science church, at Gainsboro and St. Botolph Streets, rear of Conservatory of Music.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE, active, thoroughly experienced housekeeper, preferably Christian Scientist, for all-year position, to cater for 40 to 50 people in well-established rest home of high standing, vicinity New York; must know how to drive car and furnish satisfactory reefrences. Box B-21, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

WANTED—A girl for general housework; a good home; references. MRS. J. M. BARTON, 49 Park St., Newport, N. H.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT country home for rest and care if needed. MRS. ANNIE E. SEAVEY, Winter St., Wrentham, Mass. Tel. 16-11.

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.

Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.

FOR RENT—Furnished house, easily accessible to Christian Science church, few minutes to Christian Science Benevolent Association; from June 15 to Sept. 15; 5 master bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, 2 maids' rooms and bath, living room, library, dining room; 2-car garage; large porch adjoining and connected with living room; good size terraced flower and vegetable garden. G. H. PETRI, 30 Dudley Street. Tel. Regent 0459.

SUMMER HOME FOR RENT

FORTUNES ROCKS, NEAR BIDDEFORD POOL, MAINE

For season, furnished house on high land; 7 bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, laundry, maids' rooms, 2 baths, lavatory, garage, porches on 3 sides; overlooking ocean; beautiful 3-mile beach, woods and country; ideal for children. Apply G. H. PETRI, 30 Dudley St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Regent 0459.

HOUSES WANTED

WOULD owner of vacant dwelling rent same to mother and daughter (Americans); not over $25 month; excellent care; references. Box H-15, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

MANICURING

EMMA McPHAIL
MANICURIST
Associated with Lura B. Cook
55 Temple Place, Boston, 4th Floor Lib. 9668

MOVING AND STORAGE

BEACH MOVING—Trucks direct to North and South Shore summer homes; local and long-distance moving; padded vans; goods insured in transit. CLARK'S EXPRESS, 246 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 1546.

I SHALL deem it a pleasure to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor on their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practioner's attractive front sunny office, overlooking park; part time. 11 West 42nd Street. Chickering 9272, Schuyler 4440.

NEW YORK CITY, Suite 1935, 11 W. 42nd St.—Practitioner's attractive office; 3 afternoons. Tel. Long 8326 afternoons.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF
Successor to T. F. BEVANS
PAINTING, DECORATING, PAPERHANGING
71 Chestnut Street, Boston, Mass.
Phone Haymarket 1469 Res., Commonwealth 3790

PAYING GUESTS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Exceptional accommodations for ladies; facing ocean; write for reservations. MRS. WILLIAM J. TAYLOR, 26 So. Maine Ave.

GREEN PASTURES

On Long Island Sound
Stamford, Conn.

Colonial manor house with 2 cottages, 6 acres beautiful grounds, private beach; cheerful, luxurious atmosphere, open fires, best table and service attention. Tel. Stam. 3-4749, or write P. O. Box 96.

GREEN SHUTTERS—Modern home, in White Mountains, Franconia, N. H.; rates $25 up. MISS ADAMS, 91 St. James Ave., Boston. Ken. 7069.

"LAUREL TERRACE," Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Beautifully situated modern home; high, restful; church near; excellent table; hour from City.

SILVER BIRCHES

LAKE RONKONKOMA, LONG ISLAND

Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Outdoor dining room, sleeping porches; tennis, bathing. Charming garden. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

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Oldest Established Studio in Boston
250 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Opposite Symphony Hall

REAL ESTATE

Beautiful
Summer or Year Round Home on
MOHAWK TRAIL

7 acres of land.
10-room frame house, small barn, garage and chicken house.
House has all city conveniences except gas, and is in the best of condition.
This property must be seen for one to appreciate its desirability and reasonable price.
Present owner must move to New York.
L. C. HINES, Charlemont, Mass.

Best Fruit and Dairy Farm

in Bolton, on Main Road; 168 acres, 1000 apple trees; 12-room old colonial house, large barns, ice-house and many other buildings; if you want a real up-to-date country home, come and look this place over; I have a 47-acre apple orchard with 2200 apple trees for sale; come and see me and I will show you the best in the State.

T. F. MAHONEY, 56 Main Street
Hudson, Mass. Phone 48

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, MAINE
6-room cottage, electricity, fireplace, running water, extra lot, 175 ft. frontage on Linekin Bay. $1800. E. M. FREEMAN, 287 Chestnut St., West Newton, Mass.

BRAINTREE, MASS.

8-ROOM HOUSE, 2 baths, sleeping porch; garage; 14,000 ft. of land, fruit trees, fine shrubbery; near private and public schools. Tel. OWNER, Braintree 0506.

BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT
Ideal summer home, 10-room house, barn; mountain scenery; 100 acres; $5000. MR. WEEDEN, 287 Chestnut St., West Newton, Mass.

CORNER house, new, 6 rooms and bath, also toilet on first floor, Petro oil burner, hot water heater; garage; plot 50x100. R. CARLSON, 419 Allen Street, Springfield, Mass.

CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, New York—For sale, 22 acres mountain land located between West Point and Cornwall; excellent river view; 2 cottages; open fireplace and spring water piped into one cottage and garage. R. B. DAWSON, 36 W. 44, New York City. Murray Hill 8626.

COUNTRY place located on hilltop with commanding view in Lunenburg, Mass.; ¼ mile from main road; 10-room plastered house, steam heated, hot and cold water, hardwood floors, inclosed piazza; excellent water supply; garage; price reasonable. F-81, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OAKLYN, NEW JERSEY, 103 East Holly Ave.—For sale, bungalow, six rooms, enclosed porch; two-car garage; beautiful shrubs; desirable location, every convenience; 5 miles from Philadelphia; suitable for practitioner.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
ELIZABETH LOCKE BOGART
(Realtor)
44 Drake Road Tel. 159

WHEN SEEKING OR SELLING
Westchester County Real Estate
THE HOMELAND CO.
18 and 20 East 41st Street, N. Y. C.
Most convenient office will be found in the Phone Book.

REST HOMES

BROOKLINE, MASS., 152 Aspinwall Ave.—Home for elderly person desiring to rest and study. Regent 5082-W.

ROOMS AND BOARD

MARSHFIELD HILLS, MASS.

Room and board for a lady from June. Phone Porter 4785

PLEASANT, homelike surroundings, single and double rooms, running water; convenient to trolley or train. 17 Chestnut St., East Orange, N. J. Orange 5753.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD

New 550-room hotel private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte, at rates that will surprise you.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON, R. C. EVEREST, 8 Norway Street, opposite Christian Science church—Rooms and apartments within 2 minutes' walk of Christian Science church and trolley; 5-room corner apartment for sale or rent. Copley 1732-W.

BOSTON—Friends coming to Boston will find first-class accommodations with Mrs. Rollins, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 3, 1 block from Christian Science church. Kenmore 5832.

BOSTON—A pleasant large sunny room in private suite at Fritz-Carlton Hotel, 1138 Boylston Street; reasonable rental; transient or permanent. Tel. Kenmore 2673, Suite 316.

BOSTON—Single and double rooms, modern, well furnished, continuous hot water; prices from $3 to $12. 191 Huntington Ave., Suite 2, Back Bay 0983.

BOSTON, 21 Norway St., Suite 2—Desirable rooms; near church; can accommodate one or two persons; some privileges. Copley 3059-W.

BOSTON, 43 Hemenway St.—Pleasant rooms, light housekeeping, in refined home; reasonable prices; visitors welcome. Tel. Kenmore 8742.

BOSTON, The Cairns — Select residential and transient home for paying guests; desirable rooms, 288 Commonwealth Ave. Back Bay 1828.

BOSTON, 41 Norway St., Suite 5—Two connecting rooms, separate beds; also single room. Tel. Commonwealth 6192.

BOSTON, 56 St. Stephen Street—Front-side room; one block from church; transients accommodated.

BOSTON, Gainsboro St.—Room with kitchenette, near church; transient or permanent guests. Box A-93, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Convenient location, comfortable rooms, homelike atmosphere; good food, optional; transients welcome. 69 Summit Ave. Regent 6313.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 61 Griggs Road—Desirable, pleasant room in private family, conveniently located. Regent 6984-W.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 81 Ivy St., Suite 7—Pleasant, quiet rooms; transients. Regent 5933-M.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 322 Stuyvesant Avenue—Large, unfurnished room next to bath; also basement, 2 and 3 rooms; heat, hot-water supply. Haddingway 9825.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Would like women to share my apartment—Prospect Park Station; B. M. T. Call after 6:30. Flatbush 0295.

NEW YORK CITY, 545 West 111th Street, Corner Broadway, Apartment 2-B, MANLEY—Beautiful furnished rooms, all outside, southern and western exposures, singles, doubles, some with bath; 1 block from subway, surface cars and buses.

NEW YORK CITY—Are you coming to N. Y. C. this summer? I have a pleasant 3-room suite suitable couple or more; near Christian Science church, convenient transportation. LARSON, 49 E. 78th St. Tel. Rhinelander 2447.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. S. A. TERREY, Mgr.

NEW YORK CITY, 400 Riverside Drive (6-D), Cor. 112th St.—Attractive sunny room; convenient transportation. Phone Monument 0362.

NEW YORK CITY, 536 West 113th (81)—In refined home, single, connecting rooms, running water; business people; reasonable; references.

NEW YORK CITY, 1 West 68th—Large room, bath, $18; single $10, $8; charming apartment, excellent location. ROUZEE.

NEW YORK CITY, 515 W. 110, Apt. 7-A—Light, cool room with piano, also room, kitchenette; private apartment.

NEW YORK CITY—Large, cool room, elevator apartment; real home; $10. HALL, 60 West 76th Street.

ROOMS

THE SERVICE BUREAU
236 Huntington Avenue, Boston Kenmore 4033

THE MOORLAND

397 COMMONWEALTH AVE., BOSTON

A RESIDENTIAL HOTEL with a HOMELIKE ATMOSPHERE. FOR BUSINESS men. Exclusive Back Bay section. Full hotel service with shower baths, running water and telephone in every room. MODERATE RATES. KENMORE 6880

THE RAVENSWOOD
37 Ravenscroft Drive, Asheville, N. C.
Comfortable Rooms, Desirable Location.
Mrs. Anna M. Christian Tel. 1343-W

WINTHROP, MASS. — Attractive room near the water and station; in private family; for summer months only. 205 Somerset Avenue, Tel. Ocean 1701-R.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WATCHMAKER

seeks situation with New York City firm or REPAIR WORK to be done at home. Box W-13, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman, excellent cook, best of references, wishes to take charge of motherless home or home of working couple. MRS. STODDARD. Regent 5024 (Boston).

CHAMBERMAID—Wish to find a good place in country as chambermaid in hotel or chambermaid-waitress in small family for excellent West Indian maid from June 15th to Sept. 20th. Tel. Butterfield 0791 (N. Y. C.).

COOK—Wish to find a good place for my West Indian cook from June 15th to Sept. 20th, preferably away from New York City. Telephone Butterfield 0791 (N. Y. C.).

EXPERIENCED secretary-stenographer desires temporary work; free June 1-Sept. 1; splendid references. Box T-9, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED woman desires position, manager, assistant manager, hostess, in tea room, motor inn, hotel for summer months. F-83, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER position, secretarial, editorial or publicity, outside of city, desired by college-trained girl with cheerful personality. Box 612, 3 Mitchell Place, New York.

YOUNG WOMAN would like to care for children in refined family; can teach school studies; experienced; $35 a month. MISS HELEN C. HARPER, 17 Harvard Street, Brockton, Mass.

WOMAN desires place between Milford and Boston where she can perform light duties for small pay or as companion. H-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman would like position as maid, companion or child's attendant. M. PERRIMAN, Madison, New Jersey, care of H. H. Work.

YOUNG school teacher would like position for summer as companion or nursemaid, in country or at beach. D-51, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Position as buyer; experience in millinery, dresses and handbags. Box L-16, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON, 175 Hemenway Street, Suite 11—Sublet for summer; 2 rooms, kitchen, bath and hall; pleasant location, quiet house; reasonable. Back Bay 2629.

FOR RENT summer, large house, beautifully furnished, in exclusive residential section of Brookline; 1½ blocks to cars and trains, 10 minutes to center of Boston; 5 bedrooms, 3 baths; garage; $200 per month; adults only; references exchanged. D-54, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

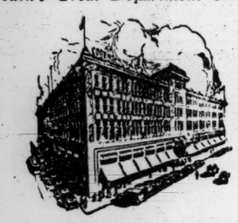
FURNISHED PRIVATE HOME
TO RENT FOR SEASON—6 bedrooms, 2 baths; 2-car garage; boating, bathing, seashore, woodlands; $1500. Underledge, Fresh Water Cove. F. REYNOLDS, 112 Main St., Gloucester, Mass.

NEW YORK CITY—Four rooms completely furnished, June 15 to

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

One of the South's Great Department Stores



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43 Stores in Jacksonville
Best Prices—Service—Coupons

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12 WEST DUVAL STREET Phone 5-5436

PIGGLY WIGGLY
Goes along day by day, selling the best at the lowest possible prices.

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THE STORE ACCOMMODATING IN THE SPIRIT OF HOSPITALITY
Main, Bay, Forsyth Streets
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ADAMS AT HOGAN
WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN AND WOMEN
WHERE THE STYLES ARE SHOWN FIRST

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Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
Family Washing

Philips Service Station
Washing—Polishing—Greasing
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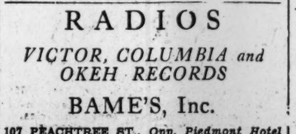
GEORGIA

ATLANTA



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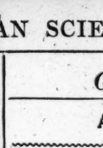

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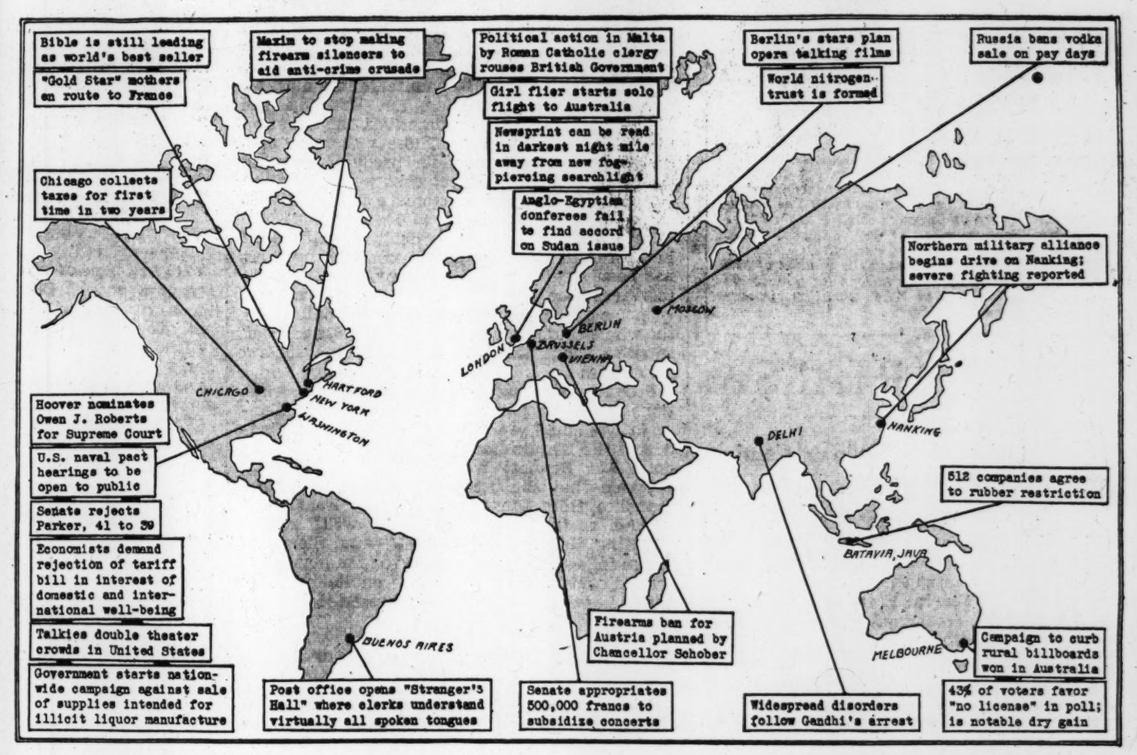
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Bible is still leading as world's best seller
"Gold Star" mothers en route to France
Chicago collects taxes for first time in two years
Hoover nominates Owen J. Roberts for Supreme Court
U.S. naval pact hearings to be open to public
Senate rejects Parker, 41 to 39
Economists demand rejection of tariff bill in interest of domestic and international well-being
Talkies double theater crowds in United States
Government starts nation-wide campaign against sale of supplies intended for illicit liquor manufacture
Maxim to stop making firearm silencers to aid anti-crime crusade
Post office opens "Stranger's Hall" where clerks understand virtually all spoken tongues
Political action in Malta by Roman Catholic clergy rouses British Government
Girl flier starts solo flight to Australia
Newsprint can be read in darkest night mile away from new fog-piercing searchlight
Anglo-Egyptian conferees fail to find accord on Sudan issue
Senate appropriates 500,000 francs to subsidize concerts
Firearms ban for Austria planned by Chancellor Schober
Widespread disorders follow Gandhi's arrest
Berlin's stars plan opera talking films
World nitrogen trust is formed
Russia bans vodka sale on pay days
Northern military alliance begins drive on Nanking; severe fighting reported
512 companies agree to rubber restriction
Campaign to curb rural billboards won in Australia
43% of voters favor "no license" in poll; is notable dry gain
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WASHINGTON
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DELHI
NANKING
BATAVIA, JAVA
MELBOURNE

One Minute Biographies.

Who: CLAUDE JOSEPH ROUGET de LISLE.

Where: France.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: A French musical amateur, known the world over as the author of the French national anthem, La Marseillaise; composed, it is generally believed, both as to words and music, during one night of patriotic fervor.

Rouget de Lisle, a young captain of engineers, was quartered at Strasbourg during the early weeks of the French Revolution. In Paris, Robespierre was already setting on foot measures calculated to bring about the suspension of the King and the assemblage of a National Convention. The inflammatory passions of the populace were being played upon dangerously. Meetings were held in various sections of the city; but, being wholly without legal status, they were actually little more than conspiracies. The populace, though seemingly stirred to action, could not be depended upon to follow through such plans as might be instigated by the Revolutionary leaders. Such was the situation when, on July 20, 1792, that section of Paris known as the Fontaine de Grenelle proposed to the other sections a plan for deposing the King. But the leaders did not venture to act until the arrival of certain reinforcements, then on their way from the southern city of Marseilles, sent by their Mayor, who was a member of the Revolutionary party of the Jacobins.

Shortly before this period the Mayor of Strasbourg had expressed the need of a suitable marching song for the French troops; and one evening, in the course of a public dinner, a captain of engineers who was also something of a musical composer had improvised the music and the accompanying words of a song which he at first called "Chant de guerre de l'armée du Rhin." Rouget de Lisle's song at once became a tremendous popular success. To understand why, one has only to observe the electric effect which the singing of it produces today upon a crowd of French people. In the era of the French Revolution popular feelings of patriotism and fire ran incredibly high.

Hence the fact that those 600 men, sent by the Mayor of Marseilles to aid his fellow conspirators in Paris, marched across France, eyes flashing and voices raised in boisterous singing of that Hymn to the Army of the Rhine. Soon the song was so identified with themselves that forever afterward it has been known as La Marseillaise. For a time, the actual authorship of Rouget de Lisle was matter of dispute; but now due credit is given him, though the song has known various changes and improvements at the hands of later composers.

Brevities

Louisville Courier Journal: A clock has been installed in a London subway which shows the time in all parts of the world. It will be a great convenience to busy men who can push back their sleeves and tell at a glance in what parts of the world their watches are correct.

Boston Herald—In England some of the more careful schools insist that the children say "kinema" when they speak of the movies. Over here the kids say "Kin-I-Ma?" when they're thinking of the same thing.

Life: You don't appreciate a regular newspaper until you try to wrap up a pair of shoes in a tabloid.

Springfield Republican: Colonel Lindbergh made only a brief stop at Colon; which was grammatically correct.

A Quotation for Today

SCIENCE is but a mere heap of facts, not a golden chain of truths, if we refuse to link it to the throne of God.—COBBE.

The Mail Bag

Owosso, Michigan

Dear Editor:

My real name is Zipper Tiger Brewster, but my mistress calls me all sorts of names (that are nice). She has to write this letter because, as you know, a cat cannot write. I lived on a farm south of Owosso, to the age of about one year. I now belong to two girls, Clarice and Betty. Two of my neighbor cat friends are Rastus Fry and Cubby Hopson. I should like to correspond with any animal from an elephant to a squirrel.

The first time the snow came, I was afraid of it but my mistress told me I should go out and get fresh air and exercise, so I had to get used to it. I like to sleep on Clarice's bed, and I've just awakened from a nap there. I hope to hear from one of the animal family soon.

Purringly,
Zipper Tiger Brewster.

P. S. The paper lining of the envelope is "plaid" because I'm half Scotch.

Berlin, Germany

Dear Editor:

We had read the Monitor in the school and our teacher said, "Let us write to the Mail Bag." So, now I write to the Mail Bag.

Berlin is the capital of Germany and has many great and wonderful sights. Berlin has also many good football and ice hockey teams. My favorite subjects in the school are geography, history and drawing. I am interested in tennis, football and ice hockey.

I should like to correspond with boys of my age (13), especially with those who can write in German.

Siegfried B.

Santa Paula, California

Dear Editor:

Many interesting letters have been printed in the Mail Bag, which I have enjoyed reading very much. This being my first letter to the Monitor it is hard to decide what to write about, and as it would take a long while to describe my home and all of the animals that we have, I will tell about the city in which I live and the school that I attend.

I live in Santa Paula, a city of about 8500 in population, located approximately 60 miles northwest of Los Angeles, and 15 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Santa Paula is in a little valley surrounded on all sides by hills, which won't be as green as usual if we don't have more rain.

I go to the Santa Paula Union High School which is built on the hills north of the city. I think it is a very pretty school with trees, flowers, and lawns surrounding it. Between three and four hundred boys and girls attend it. I am 15 and a sophomore. This term I am taking Latin II, English II, plane geometry, and biology. I like English and geometry the best.

Some other things in which I am interested are tennis, reading, short story writing, and dancing. I would enjoy hearing from anyone who would care to write to me, and I promise to answer all letters that I receive, as soon as possible.

Flora S.

Des Moines, Iowa

Dear Editor:

We live in the state capital of Iowa. Des Moines is a very pretty city, although in the winter it is very smoky. There are many factories here and one of the largest is a branch of the Ford plant. This city has a population of 156,000. That was the figure in 1920. We expect to see a big change when they take the census this year.

I am interested in Switzerland and Spain, and should like to receive letters from there. In literature we studied about the Alhambra, the old Moorish castles in Spain, and would like to hear from someone who knows all about it.

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade at school. We have two dogs, a bird and a rabbit. Some of my hobbies are swimming, reading, study of nature and other sports.

Jean W.

[We do not think that you are likely to get a letter from someone who lives near the Alhambra, Jean, but perhaps you will hear from someone who has visited it.—Ed.]

Hollywood, California

Dear Editor:

I have just finished reading the Mail Bag and found it very interesting. I read the Monitor every day and enjoy it so much.

We have lived in Hollywood two years. Being so close to the motion picture industry is quite interesting. Some people probably think it is easy to gain admission to a studio, but it is almost impossible.

This summer a studio used our football field and hired over 300 students, including the football team. They all appeared in the pictures, "Sweetie" and the "Forward Pass."

I would like to correspond with some girl in a foreign country, especially in Africa or Asia. I am 16 and attend the Fairfax High School.

Kathryn D.

Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I have been reading the Monitor since Christmas. It was a gift and I enjoy it so much. I love the Home Forum Page and Sundial. Recently I read Helen H——'s letter from Berryville, Arkansas. Reading so much of the beautiful Ozarks, I would be so pleased to get a few letters from someone who lives there.

The Tree Day Nursery here published a monthly magazine, and many times I have read articles in it taken from The Christian Science Monitor.

I am truly very grateful for such a wonderful paper. Last night in my night class the teacher told the story of Jenny Lind and the canary published in the Monitor. Bonnie J.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Phyllis L. (13), Indianapolis, Ind.—Exchange snapshots.
Alice S. (14), Toronto, Canada.
Barbara L. (15), Rochester, N. Y.
Elizabeth M. (16), Longview, Wash.—Especially from abroad.

Boys

Robert G. (12), Cleveland, Ohio.—Collecting stamps.
(John H. (14), Niles, Calif.

A Word a Day

Plausible

This word, derived from the Latin *plaudere*, "to strike or clap hands, applaud," when it made its first appearance in our tongue carried its original significance, "worthy of being applauded." As time went on, however, some things which were regarded as deserving of approbation were found to be so only outwardly, and so the word came to lose much of its original force. Today we use it in the sense of "apparently right or trustworthy, obtaining approbation or favor, evidently reasonable."

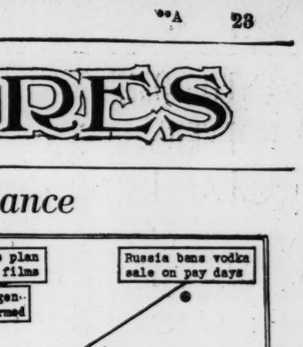
"Specious" differs from "plausible" in that the former implies a fair appearance assumed with intent to deceive, something which is superficially fair or just, but not so in reality; the latter hints of no purposeful deceit.

Plau'-si-ble is accented on the first syllable and is pronounced as though spelled plo'-zi-b'l, o as in orb, i as in it.

"To the ancients it seemed plausible that the sun revolved around the earth."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Service

Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SEVERAL early morning commuters were accustomed to buying The Christian Science Monitor every morning from a woman who sold papers from a small wagon directly in front of the railroad station. Then a large news company opened a stand in the station and this woman was no longer allowed to have her wagon there.

The new dealer was very willing to handle the Monitors, but experienced difficulty in receiving them, for the papers were thrown from the train at the front end of the platform and the man could not leave his stand to go and pick them up. Suddenly the matter cleared up—the dealer was all smiles—the papers were being delivered to his stand regularly.

The local news stand committee presumed that some church member was rendering this service. And then one rainy morning the problem was solved. The writer took an early train, and with no little amazement observed the little woman who once had sold papers from the wagon pick up the bundles of Monitors from the platform, take one down to her husband, who had a news stand at the foot of the stairs, come back up the stairs and walk the length of the very long platform in the rain to give the news dealer in the station his papers.

On being questioned the woman cheerily said, "Oh, yes, I might as well pick them up. I'm down here every morning anyway."

In Lighter Vein

Half Baked

"This meat is not cooked, nor is the pie."

Bride: "I did it like the cookery book, but as the recipe was for four people and we are only two, I took half of everything and cooked it for half the time it said." — *Hummet* (Hamburg).

Kitchenette Trained

Dorothy: "Why does your dachshund sit up on his hind legs all the time?"

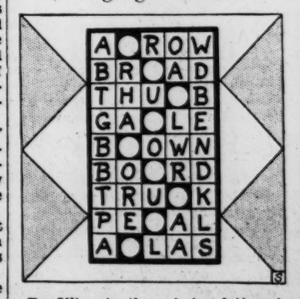
"Alice: "The intelligent animal realizes that when he is on all fours he takes up too much room in the flat." —*Merthyr Express.*

Out of Season

Bert: "People always try to rush the seasons."

Jack: "Yes, you'd be surprised at the number of people who buy spring beds in the winter."

Zigzag Puzzle



By filling in the missing letters to spell common words, and reading downward you will spell the name of a famous artist.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

American Wheat for China's Famine

SENATOR McMASTER, of South Dakota, has introduced a resolution into the Senate which aims to provide help for victims of the present famine in northwest China. At the same time, by disposing of a part of the surplus wheat stock now held by the Federal Farm Board, the McMaster resolution, if carried into effect, would have a beneficial effect upon the difficult agricultural situation in the American wheat-growing states. The exact proposal is that the farm board shall be authorized, on the provision of adequate security, to lend China $25,000,000 for the purchase of wheat in the United States. The loan would be repayable after ten years.

Three facts of large human importance come to a focus in this proposal. The first is the hunger of millions of Chinese. Reliable reports indicate that the famine now raging in the northwest provinces is the most severe in sixty years; that between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 human beings have already starved; and that several million more are dependent upon prompt relief.

But if millions of Chinese are without food, it is equally a fact that America is overrunning with wheat. The farm board recently owned 50,000,000 bushels for which there was no market. And to all this must be coupled the third fact, namely, that America has a genuine desire to share her abundance, if a practical way can be found, with the needy wherever they may be. Taken together, these three facts constitute an impressive argument in favor of the passage of the McMaster resolution by Congress.

Of course, there are difficulties, and their significance should not be minimized. Shensi, Shansi and Kansu provinces—the heart of the Chinese famine district—are a long way from the United States. They are even a long way from the Chinese seacoast, and most of the famine region is far removed from any railway. It would be a hard task to transport any considerable amount of wheat to these regions. Moreover, the depredations of only partly disciplined troops and wholly irresponsible bandits seemed to the American Red Cross, which made its investigation several months ago, to place an insuperable obstacle in the way of effective relief work. It is true that certain missionaries and Chinese officials at work in the stricken regions insist that such relief as has been provided up to date has been distributed without interference or more than trifling loss. Nevertheless, there would undoubtedly be many exasperating difficulties in the way of satisfactory food distribution from the United States.

However, the existence of such difficulties is hardly enough to decide the matter when the needs of millions of human beings are taken into account. Should the United States Government make known its readiness to grant aid on the terms of the McMaster resolution, it is altogether possible that Chinese public opinion would force a cessation of the civil war and a combination of the leading generals to provide adequate policing and facilitation of food distribution. For despite the fact that it does not function most of the time, in critical periods it has been shown that there is a public opinion in China capable of forcing the contending factions to do its bidding. With the fate of millions in the balance, that opinion might well be expected to show its power now.

At any rate, the thing is worth trying. The terms of the McMaster resolution are permissive, not mandatory. The Farm Relief Board is authorized to act only if it receives adequate security for its loan and assurance of proper use of the wheat. But if the proposal, on investigation by competent government agents, proves feasible, what better use could be made of this wheat surplus, which now constitutes an economic problem of serious proportions?

Canada's Coming Election

THE expected has happened. Canada is to have another general election. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, has been described—with no derogatory intent—as an astute politician, and his latest move confirms that opinion. According to the Constitution, he has still more than a year to continue in office, but he has decided to "go to the country" at once. Now, when the head of a government calls a general election twelve months earlier than he need, it may be presumed that he considers he has likely prospects of again coming out on top.

Let us take a bird's-eye—and naturally a somewhat cursory—view of the situation. In the first place, the Dominion is enjoying no little prosperity, and, naturally, governments always take credit for such prosperity. The country weathered the stock exchange slumps with remarkable resiliency; Mr. King's Finance Minister gave him an appealing budget (distinctly an election budget), which included a $44,000,000 revenue surplus.

The outstanding feature of the budget was the, to some people, unexpected invitation to closer trade relations with and within the British Empire; this made an excellent impression across the ocean. It is regarded as highly probable that this leaning toward empire trade may greatly influence the deliberations of the Empire Economic Conference, to be held in London this year. The Conservatives naturally feel that Mr. King has cleverly stolen their thunder—in fact, R. B. Bennett, Opposition leader, as much as made this charge in Parliament on the announcement of the approaching dissolution. Indeed, Canada's action may have far-reaching consequences in the next British election. The United States also is concerned. The budget proposes that American tariff increases be met by countervailing duties—in other words, retaliation. Mr. Dunning, the Finance Minister, tersely described the situation in the following words: "Those who raise prohibitive barriers against our products entering their markets must expect that we will extend favor to our own good customers rather than to them."

Mr. King has undoubtedly dealt himself a good hand, for in addition to the budget, the West has been pleased by the development of its vast resources; the liquor export legislation has met with the approval and appreciation of practically the whole country, and other domestic legislation supplies good "talking points" for the Liberal candidates.

Probably an outstanding issue for the elections is—which party, the Liberals or the Conservatives, shall represent the Dominion of Canada at the Empire Economic Conference in London? Mr. Bennett has several times of late declared that the present Government has no mandate from the country to represent it in London at the conference. "Very well," replies Mr. King, "let the people decide"—and the dissolution follows. This is expected to take place next month, with the election close on its heels, at the end of the sixty days' delay prescribed by law.

What the Air Review Meant

NEW YORK was thrilled the other day by an exhibition of the air power of the United States. The Atlantic fleet, steaming to its accustomed anchorage in the Hudson, was outdone as a challenge to public interest by the great phalanx of aircraft which at the same time flew over the city. The Herald Tribune, in an editorial eloquently voicing the enthusiasm of all beholders, thus describes the aerial navy and its display:

> An aerial navy actually "coming over" the towers of New York is a thing which we have never experienced before, and which many might have found it difficult to imagine. That droning roar of hundreds of flying motors; those long lines of planes growing swiftly and irresistibly out of the mists, to pass over in perfect formation, rank after rank, and in seemingly endless numbers; that suggestion of absolute control, maneuverability and skilled discipline, make up a thrilling and impressive performance.
>
> Starting from different points two or three hundred miles away, the armada assembles at a designated rendezvous far above the earth, takes up its formation, wings overhead, turns and comes back again. It has its squadrons of "destroyers," "cruisers," and "battleships" like any surface navy; it has its supply ships and tenders hanging upon its flanks; its admirals are riding in their flagplanes high against the clouds, controlling its movements and evolutions like any admirals of the sea. And as its great flights of bombers pass one realizes that it carries a terrific power, awaiting only the word of command and the touch of hands to release it in a frightful destruction.

It has always been one of the dangers of militarism that its manifestations are really of a character to stir the heart and make the pulses beat. A phalanx of cavalry in the field, a battle squadron under full steam, a marching mass of infantry with its drums and its blaring bands, make such an impression upon the human mind that the true significance of the spectacle is lost. And so the writer of the enthusiastic editorial, and the citizens of New York, who with him gazed on these aerial navies roaring over the great city, forgot that they might almost as readily have been enemies as defenders.

Neither military nor naval science has as yet devised any effective defense of a city against aerial attack. The crowded streets of New York would be turned into shambles by even a few attacking aircraft launched from a hostile fleet. If defensive planes sought to turn back an invader, even a few slipping through the blockade and loosing their bombs, would wreak incalculable injury to a peaceful population beneath. Anti-aircraft guns have been futile in the past, and even with increasing efficiency are likely to be futile in the future. As Richelieu said to a young enthusiast, who offered to defend him in his study with his own sword: "An admirable defense, but a little too near the citadel."

Indeed, any defense of cities in a future war against aerial attack by merely material means will be too near the citadel. The time to defend is now, and the method of defense is by international agreement for such limitation of armaments and for such provisions for arbitration and for concerted action for the averting of war that no war can possibly again menace civilization. For a time there will, of course, be the building of navies, the erection of great air fleets and discussions of parity. But while this is going on there must be coincidentally the steady, earnest and intelligent movement for the multiplication of such treaties, international agreements and conferences as will place insuperable obstacles in the way of potential war makers, and, above all, there must be steady education which shall lead the people of the whole world to understand that the Paris pact for the renunciation of war was not intended as a meaningless gesture, but must become more and more a binding and a conclusive agreement by which all nations abandon war as a national policy.

Vaccination and Prohibition

THE Christian Science Monitor has received a challenge which deserves an answer. An editorial on this page protesting against compulsory vaccination has been clipped by a reader and returned with the following comment:

> The strongest article I ever read against prohibition is the inclosed. I dare you to answer this statement in the Monitor.

It is a reasonable request. It is understandable that arguments against compulsion in the matter of vaccination should be considered equally valid against compulsion in the matter of prohibition. In both cases the plea for compulsion is usually the same—that it is necessary to protect society. But, really, is it necessary in both cases?

Just here there is a vital difference between the two measures which makes opposition to one and advocacy of the other entirely consistent. We believe that if our challenger or any other critic will answer fairly two simple questions this vital difference will be made clear.

1. Does not anyone who believes in vaccination possess already—without a compulsory law—a method which he considers efficacious to protect himself from an unvaccinated person by himself being vaccinated?

2. Does anyone who believes in prohibition possess the power to protect himself from a drink-crazed person by himself refusing to drink? Is there any "vaccination" against a drunken driver?

Cabin and Cloister

THREE thousand persons listened in Westminster Abbey recently while Hampton Institute students crooned Negro spirituals within walls where the like had never been heard before. These songs typify one of the most primitive and childlike forms of expressing the religious yearning of a people. The abbey typifies one of the most elaborate and "sophisticated" forms of exactly the same thought. But even in this meeting of the two extremes no shade of incongruity could be imagined. The essential kinship of spiritual aspirations winging their way to the same source kept all in harmony.

For their part, the Hampton Institute students desired to lay a wreath of laurel on the tomb of David Livingstone, in the abbey, and with their songs to convey some of the gratitude which their race feels to the many Englishmen who have sought to guide them in their journey out of darkest Africa. The English audience—which was only one of many eager and appreciative groups in London—wished to express the sympathy and understanding always felt by the finest British thought toward the Negro race and to thank its representatives for their unique contribution to music. For years many talented singers of Negro songs have found enthusiastic audiences in London: perhaps more enthusiastic than anywhere else in the world. But the Hampton Institute singers were honored in Westminster Abbey more than any of their predecessors.

The tribute was intended equally for their music and for their race. Westminster Abbey has been the scene of many memorable episodes in the onward march toward human freedom. It is pleasant to record another. By their development of a simple but beautiful art form, Negroes have contributed more to advance their real progress than could have been achieved in decades of political struggle.

Forest Fires—Why?

THE trickle of smoke discerned by the forest ranger in his tower above the trees only too often indicates the folly of some individual who has by sheer thoughtlessness started a conflagration which may cause irreparable damage and possibly endanger human life. In recent weeks a succession of destructive fires has run through the woods of the eastern part of the United States, leveling trees, demolishing homes and threatening towns. It is high time for citizens to give full allegiance to state and federal fire-prevention work to the end that this red monster of the forest may be brought under control.

The story of human carelessness is nowhere written more plainly than in the charred ruins of mighty forests. There are mountains in New England and the Alleghanies which to this day are bare and gaunt as the result of fires generations ago. Probably as many trees have been burned down in America as have ever been cut down. The fleck of a lighted cigarette from one irresponsible individual may leave a melancholy gash through the woods for miles.

John Foster, New Hampshire State Forester, says that 275 forest fires have occurred in that one State alone since April 1. New Hampshire, like other states, is co-operating with the Federal Government in educational fire prevention and patrol work. For this task the Government spends well over $300,000 annually. It has kept check on causes of fires for years, and finds that, despite all its efforts, some 54 per cent of recorded fires are still man-made, of which more than one-third are due to smokers' carelessness and another fifth are the fault of campers.

Fortunately for the present situation, the fire season, which has brought reports of destruction from Arkansas to Maine, is near its close for eastern states, and nature normally will intervene to check the folly of men. Every growing leaf is a potential fire curtain. The new verdure minimizes some of the risk, while the long drought in many regions is already being broken by rains. But the work of education against recurrence of forest fires must go on. It is a work that can never be brought to a conclusion until the gospel of the woodsman that carelessness with fire is a supreme offense is written into the consciousness of the whole Nation.

Editorial Notes

In the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal it is stated that down around Birmingham the "loot of woodland foliage waving from a motorcar beckons the motorcycle cop and constitutes prima facie evidence against the possessors." That is one way to cultivate good "outdoor manners," is its comment. But even if looting is not yet against the law in our neighborhood, we can all help this year in beautifying the highways by letting the foliage remain where it grows.

Americans may be surprised to learn that apples are sold in halves and quarters in Java. Two or three grapes are often picked from a bunch and retailed to a customer; and Southerners would most likely be surprised to see watermelons being retailed in New England by the quarter- or half-melon; nevertheless "half an apple is better than none."

Two students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology report that for one car fare, without once duplicating their course, they rode 106 miles in eleven and one-quarter hours on the Boston Elevated system—via subway cars, elevated trains and buses. That, surely, is making a dime go a long way.

If the New York woman who carves caricatures of famous people out of vegetables needs any ears, she will find plenty in corn.

Land at State and Madison Streets, Chicago, sells for $500 per square foot. Who says dirt cheap?

Bon voyage! War Mothers—Mothers of Peace.

Mr. Blennerhassett Turns a Trade

THE sun was warm, the sky was blue, and Mr. Blennerhassett, at peace with himself and the whole world, hummed a strain from the "Spanish Cavalier," as he bowled merrily on his way to Billbury. He felt almost like a cavalier himself.

A pheasant ran across the road, and he slowed up to let it pass; indeed, he watched the bird as it hopped up a stone wall and stood there iridescent in the morning sun. Then he stepped lightly on the accelerator and the car leaped forward. Could this be the rickety old flivver in which he had driven the thirty miles so many times in years gone by to visit his old boyhood chum in Billbury? Well, Mr. Prescott ought to see him now! Mr. Blennerhassett bore down a little more heavily with his right foot and chuckled as the speedometer hand crept up to and passed the fifty-mile mark. Out of the corner of his eye the landscape was a bright blur, and he eased up.

"Whoa, Betsey," he said soothingly, as to a mettlesome mare. "Speed's somethin' good to know you've got, an' might come in handy to beat a smart thunder shower home; but not today, ol' girl, not today."

* * *

He drew up in an open space where the unused ford across Musquash Brook had grown up to alder, with a smooth, grassy spot just before it slanted down to the water, and stretched his legs. A bluebird warbled at him from the stark limb of an old apple tree and a robin hopped on a fence post and regarded him solemnly. From a patch of sear tules in the meadow, down by the brook, a redwing sounded its cheery okalee-ee, and a quartet of crows cawed noisily over some choice bit they had discovered over by the edge of the woods.

"Yes, sir," he remarked to the robin, "speed's all right, but there's times to dawdle, an' this is a mornin' f' dawdlin'."

Perhaps he would have thought differently could he have but seen Mrs. Atkinson busy in her cozy kitchen at that very moment. She had Mr. Prescott opening clams, and was standing over him to see how he was getting along.

"My sakes," sorting out a large clam with a broken shell. "I told you, Ben, to watch out Sam Perkins didn't pass off any cracked ones on you. Got to have all th' juice there is in a clam to make good chowder, an' you know how fussy Dan Blennerhassett is ever since he went t' New York an' had some of that stuff they call chowder over there. Said he guessed there was tomater in it 'cause it kind o' tasted that way, an' there was plenty o' water, but blessed if he thought there was any clams. So I want this to be good."

* * *

She took the clams and laid a layer on the bottom of a deep iron pot; these she covered with slices of potato about half an inch through. Next a few thin slices of fried salt pork, and some halved common crackers, sliced raw onions and a sprinkle of salt. Three times she repeated this and, having added cold water to cover, set the pot on the stove to come slowly to a boil.

She sent her brother out to the porch to sit in the sun with his backgammon board, and when the chowder had begun to boil she set it back where it would simmer while she stepped out to see how he was coming along. She was just in time to see a racy blue sedan, with orange wheels, dash up the street and come to a velvet stop in front of their gate. Now who in the world—

"Land sakes alive, Dan Blennerhassett!"

Mrs. Atkinson danced like a girl.

"Ben, Ben—" she cried, catching Mr. Prescott by the arm, "I do declare, he's gone an' done it."

Mr. Blennerhassett slid his lanky length from behind the wheel and slammed the door with a toney chuck, like the snap of the cover of his old heavy gold watch, and stood at the gate.

"Now," he said, "I guess you two old fogies won't be ashamed to go ridin' with me."

"Dan, it's a beauty."

Mrs. Atkinson beamed.

Mr. Prescott was less committal.

"'Bout time you loosened up," he said.

"Wall," drawled Mr. Blennerhassett, "that's what comes of bein' an antikary."

He led the way up the steps and waited till Mrs. Atkinson who, good cook that she was, returned from seeing that the chowder was not catching on, and to stir it gently so it would mix well.

"I know," he went on, "I allus thought this antikary business was all tomfoolishness; but I dunno, I dunno. I guess after all there's somethin' to it."

"Well, that ol' rattletrap of yourn was an antik all right."

Mr. Prescott was aching to hear the story he knew was to come, but he would have his little dig.

"Now, Ben," said Mrs. Atkinson, "behave. Tell us about it, Dan."

"Right snappy lookin' bus, ain't it? That's what th' feller who sold it to me called it, an' you'll have to admit it's a pretty good-lookin' rig. Hit fifty on th' way over, an' not half tryin'. Couldn't do more'n thutty with th' ol' car, an' then it sounded like a mowin' machine that's been out in th' medder all winter."

"You know," Mr. Prescott chuckled, "S'manthy an' me thought you had somethin' up y' sleeve when we see a catalogue stickin' out o' your pocket a while back. What y' do, sell your ol' house after all to that antikary feller you was tellin' us about?"

* * *

Mr. Blennerhassett scratched his chin, and combed his scraggly locks with lean fingers.

"Well, I'll tell y', Ben; he had somethin' to do with it, but I ain't sold th' house. Rec'lect that ol' high-wheel bisickel that ran away with me down th' hill on account of havin' no brakes, th' one I used to ride as a boy, an' set out t' see if I'd forgot how, and ran plump into the A. P. store, and ruined a case of eggs? Well, I got it back to th' house an' leaned her up agin th' wall."

"One day las' week that antikary feller who wanted to buy my ol' house rode up in a big car with a passel of his friends and wanted I sh'd let 'em look th' place over. They had a fine time of it, an' talked a lot of things I never suspected. Ben, you an' me is plum ignerunt when it comes t' punkin pine panelin', an' hand-hewn beams, an' H hinges, an' sich; but I thought I knew somethin' 'bout bisickels. 'Pears I didn't. That antikary feller's eye lit on that ol' high wheel o' mine.

"'Great Scott,' he said, 'where did you get that? I didn't see it th' las' time I was here. Where did you get it? I've been lookin' for one of that make for years. That's an' ol' Eagle. Man, I'd 'a' given $500 for one like that.'

"'You mean you will?' s' I.

"'Well,' s' he, crawlin' a bit, 'p'raps 'tain't wuth quite that, but—'

"'I wasn't figgerin' t' sell,' s' I, 'but 'f you want it f' five hunnerd, she's yours. Not a cent less.'"

"Well, sir, he took it an' put it on th' back of his toney car, an' I went t' town and come back with this."

* * *

Mrs. Atkinson went in and found the chowder full flavored and to her liking. She used some milk to enrich it, pouring slowly so it wouldn't curdle, and careful not to let it boil. She then topped the whole with a lump of butter and a sprinkle of black pepper, and when she had stirred it to get out the rich flavor, she dipped brimming bowls—nectar of the sea, garden, and spices of far Cathay; from the steaming depths there came visions of kelp drying on the rocks, of salty breezes blowing over tidal flats, of lazy hulks rising and dipping with the swell of an oily sea, palm-fringed shores and coral reefs gleaming in a tropic sun.

Not until Mr. Blennerhassett had mellowed under the New England masterpiece did she put the question that had been trembling on her lips.

"Didn't you say once, Dan, that th' dealer over t' Tyngsbury only offered you $10 for your old car. Seems a pity, it's done you such good service."

"Ten dollars nothin'. I got it propped up in th' shed in plain sight, an' I figger in 'bout five years it'll be antik enough f'r that antikary feller t' come along an' give me 'nother five hunnerd f'r that too."

G. F. L.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

M. LAURENT-EYNAC, Minister for Air, who has established a new bureau of air tourism in his Ministry, is helping to organize an Air Touring Club in Paris. More and more travelers each year are flitting from place to place by plane, as this method of transportation is found to be interesting and safe. One pilot last summer carried 1800 passengers around Mont Blanc without an accident, and another took 40,000 into the air without a mishap.

Air Touring Club in Paris

* * *

The Chamber of Deputies has about 600 members. It corresponds to the House of Commons in England, and to the House of Representatives in the United States. It costs the country $2,500,000 a year, which is not so much when one considers that the annual budget in France amounts to about $2,000,000,000. The principal items in the Chamber's expense account are 36,720,000 francs (almost $1,500,000) for deputies' salaries and expenses, 11,217,000 francs (about $500,000) for employees, and 1,800,000 francs ($72,000) for printing. Small figures, after all, by comparison with the cost of modern battleships!

Expenses of the Chamber

* * *

Ham and strawberries! Both have their fairs in France. The Ham Fair is held at Paris in the Boulevard Richard-Lenoir. There are displayed rillettes from Tours, hams from Auvergne, sausages from Arles and dainties of many different sorts from all parts of France. The sixth annual Strawberry Fair will be held on June 15, at Bièvres, in the valley of the Bièvre, a few miles southwest of Paris. And because flowers, as well as strawberries, grow in abundance in the valley, there will be a flower show, too, Presiding over the festivities will, of course, be the Strawberry Queen, chosen from among the maids of Bièvres.

Next Annual Strawberry Fair

* * *

Two hundred thousand Belgian ambassadors have just taken up their residence in France. As might have been expected, the negotiations preliminary to sending such a large diplomatic mission extended over quite a long period and were rather complicated. The original initiative came from the Belgian city of Ghent, which expressed a desire to present 200,000 tuberous begonias to the city of Paris, with the hope that they would be planted in the Tuileries gardens, in the heart of the French capital. These gardens, however, belong not to the city, but to the Nation. Acceptance of the gift, therefore, rested with the French Government, which eventually notified the Belgian Senator Count de Kerchove de Donlergem, honorary Governor of East Flanders and president of the Royal Horticultural Society of Ghent, that it would be pleased to accept this charming mission. The begonias will be planted in the great flower beds which surround the Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel. A ceremony of inauguration is planned for Aug. 31, 1930.

Belgian Flower Ambassadors

* * *

The States General of Feminism, which have held their second session at Paris, originated last year in an attempt to co-ordinate the work of various feminist organizations in France. Woman suffrage does not exist in France, and the first activities of the States General had a political tendency; but there was strong opposition to women taking part in political affairs, and, indeed, the majority of women refused to show much enthusiasm in this direction. The women's organizations, therefore, have settled down to improving social conditions in as many fields as possible.

French Women and Politics

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The red ribbon of the Legion of Honor is one of the world's most highly prized decorations. The fact that it is generously distributed does not seem to lower its prestige. Members of the Legion now number more than 141,000, as compared with 138,000 in 1928, 49,000 in 1913, and 32,000 in 1813. Only about 800 women are members of the order, and only about twenty have risen to the rank of officer.

A Much Prized Decoration

* * *

Ng v Thinh and Bui van Dung are the names of two Annamite artists who have been commissioned to prepare dioramas for the Indo-Chinese building of the International Colonial Exposition to be held in the Bois de Vincennes in April, 1931. The building will be a copy of the famous temple of Angkor-Vat. From Tananarive will come Romanan Ramanankanmonjy, a Malgache painter, to do some of the art work in the Madagascar exhibits. All these artists have been appointed as a result of work which they submitted in competitions which were judged without the jury knowing the identity of the candidates. They will play an important part in giving the true colonial touch to a great exposition.

Two Annamite Artists